SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN: Sir, I respect the suggestions given by the hon. Members. I will definitely get back to the Members directly. For the suggestion made by the hon. Member, Shri Jairam Ramesh, regarding the format of the Statement, I definitely feel that next time, when I present the Report, I will do it in a much better format, similar to that of hon. Minister for Agriculture. As regards the point made by Shri Narayanasamy, definitely we are looking into it; we are looking into solving the issues relating to the extra-departmental people. And, we are trying all the ways to improve the services of postal trade, that is more profitable for them also and more respectable for the people who are working there.

Discussion on the working of Ministries of Power and Non-Conventional Energy Resources

श्री मंगनी लाल मंडल (बिहार): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे ऊर्जा मंत्रालय और गैर-पारंपरिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण पर अपनी बात रखने का, चर्चा आरंभ करने का अवसर प्रदान किया है। यह जगजाहिर है कि देश में ऊर्जा का संकट है और करीब करीब सारे क्षेत्रों में, चाहे कृषि का क्षेत्र हो, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र हो या घरेलू कंजम्पशन के लिए हो, डोमेस्टिक कंजम्पशन के लिए हो, ऊर्जा का बड़ा भारी संकट है और जो हमारी इन्सटाल कैपेसिटी है, उतना भी हम जनरेट नहीं कर पाते हैं। यह हमारे लिए सबसे बड़ी विडंबना है। सरकार ने इसमें कारगर कदम उठाने के लिए, क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाने के लिए वर्ष 2003 में एक कानून बनाया था — इलेक्ट्रिसिटी एक्ट, 2003 और ट्रांसमिशन, जनरेशन, डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन, इन तीनों चीजों में अपेक्षित सुधार लाने के लिए यह कदम उठाया। यह बात ठीक है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर को भी इसमें इन्वाइट किया गया है, जो एक अच्छा कदम है, लेकिन यहां जो हमारे वामपंथी साथी हैं, उनका इसमें कुछ एतराज है। उनका एतराज भी सही है कि इससे विकास के मामले में, ऊर्जा उत्पादन के मामले में जो क्षेत्रीय संतुलन है वह असंतुलित होगा, बिगड़ेगा, क्योंकि किसी क्षेत्र में ऊर्जा का उत्पादन ज्यादा होगा और किसी क्षेत्र में ऊर्जा का उत्पादन कम होगा। सरकार ने यह आश्वासन दिया है कि इसमें अपेक्षित सुधार किया जाएगा। मैं सहमत हूँ अपने वामपंथी भाइयों के परामर्श से, कि इसमें सुधार करना चाहिए और ऊर्जा के मामले में क्षेत्रीय संतुलन न बिगड़े, इसमें कारगर कदम उठाए जाने चाहिएं।

महोदय, एक स्थिति यह सामने आई है कि 31/01/2005 तक जो हमारी इन्सटाल कैपेसिटी रही, वह 1,15,544 मेगावाट है। इसमें कई हैं, जिनमें थर्मल का अभी भी सबसे बड़ा सेक्टर है, फिर विंड्स, पवन है, हाइड्रो है, न्यूक्लीयर है, ये हमारे ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र हैं इनमें जो हमारी इन्सटाल कैपेसिटी है, उतना हम उत्पादन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। जो सप्लाई पोजीशन है, 1997-98 में जो हमारा

रिक्वायरमेंट था, उसमें 8 प्रतिशत की कमी थी और जो रिक्वायरमेंट सरकार के रिकार्ड में बताया गया है, वह 4,24,505 मिलियन यूनिट था। मैं तो टैक्निकल आदमी नहीं हूं, मैं तो मेगावाट की बात समझता था, लेकिन इलेक्ट्रिसिटी में मिलियन यूनिट वगैरह ही चलता है। तो 4,24,505 मिलियन यूनिट रिक्वायरमेंट बताया गया 1997-98 में, जो 2004-05 में बढ़कर 4,91,348 मिलियन यूनिट हो गया। यह जनवरी, 2005 तक का आंकड़ा है, 31 मार्च तक का यह आंकड़ा नहीं है, लेकिन जो हमारा शार्टेज था, उसको पाटने के लिए जो कदम उठाए गए, वे पूरे नहीं हुए, क्योंकि 8 प्रतिशत शार्टेज 97 में भी था। रिक्वायरमेंट हमारा बढ़ा, लेकिन जो हमारी इंस्टॉल्ड केपिसिटी थी, उसका हमने भरपूर उपयोग नहीं किया, उत्पादन नहीं किया। आज भी करीब-करीब 8 प्रतिशत, 7.2 प्रतिशत जनवरी में बताया गया है तो मार्च तक तो हम 8 प्रतिशत मानते हैं क्योंकि 4,56,009 मिलियन यूनिट तो ऐवलेबल हुआ और 8 प्रतिशत का शार्टेज रहा। तो 1998 से लेकर 2005 तक यह स्थिति चल रही है, अब जब सरकार ने क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाया और 2003 में बिजली का एक नया कानून बनाया और संस्थापित क्षमता का पूरा दोहन करने के लिए कारगर कदम बनाया और जो ट्रांसमिशन, डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन है, इन सबको दुरुस्त करने के लिए सरकार ने उपाय किया, तब यह जो शार्टेज हो रहा है, यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है और सबसे बड़ी बात है, महोदय, कि इलेक्ट्रिसिटी में पीक डिमांड देखा जाता है कि हमारी पीक डिमांड क्या है। मेगावाट में पीक डिमांड दी गई है कि 1997-98 में जहां 65,435 हमारी पीक डिमांड थी और 11 प्रतिशत की शार्टेज थी, जो पीक मीट रेट होता था, वह 58,042 मेगावाट है और उसमें भी कमी नहीं आई। 2004-05 में यह ठीक है कि पीक डिमांड बढ़ी, 87,906 मेगावाट हुई और 12 प्रतिशत की शार्टेज रही। महोदय, यह जो हमारे देश के लिए आधारभूत संरचना है और जिस पर यू.पी.ए. सरकार सबसे ज्यादा जोर दे रही है कि बुनियादी ढांचे को दुरुस्त किया जाएगा और प्रधान मंत्री जी का बार-बार इस पर बयान भी आता है कि जब तक बुनियादी ढांचा दुरुस्त नहीं होगा, बात भी सही है, तब तक आर्थिक उन्नति या आर्थिक खुशहाली के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। पश्चिमी देशों में मानव क्षमता से ऊर्जा को जोड़ा जा रहा है, लेकिन हम अपनी आर्थिक उन्नति के लिए ऊर्जा के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन वह लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है, जिसका नतीजा यह है कि जो आवश्यकता है हमारी बिजली की वह 2025 तक हमारी वर्तमान विद्युत आवश्यकता से दुगुनी होगी, ऐसा आंका गया है, ऐसा आंका जा रहा है और 2025 को लक्ष्य मानकर बिजली के क्षेत्र में क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाने के लिए सरकार ने जो कारगर कदम उठाने का इलेक्ट्रिसिटी एक्ट, 2003 के माध्यम से प्रयास किया है, उसमें अभी तक अपेक्षित परिणाम नहीं दिखाई दे रहा है। इसके क्या कारण हैं? इसका एक यही कारण नहीं है कि हमारे यहां वित्तीय संकट हो सकता है, इसके अलावा और भी कई कारण हैं। इसके अलावा, महोदय, शहर में तो बिजली है और दिल्ली जैसे शहर में भी लोड शैडिंग बराबर हो रहा है और अभी सरकार की परेशानी यह है कि कॉमन वैल्थ गैम्स होने वाले हैं, उस समय तक बिजली की स्थिति सुधर जाए और उसके लिए प्रयास हो रहे हैं। लेकिन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में तो छोड़िए, मुम्बई जैसे शहर में 2000 मेगावाट बिजली की आवश्यकता है। अब मुम्बई में भी हाय-तौबा हो

रही है, दिल्ली में भी हाय-तौबा हो रही है, तो फिर ग्रामीण इलाके की स्थिति क्या होगी, जहां प्रधान मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की है कि 2009 तक, पहले 2012 का लक्ष्य रखा गया था, अब 2009 तक हम सभी गांवों को बिजली दे देंगे? यह प्रधान मंत्री जी की घोषणा है और सरकार ने जैसा कि पहले 2012 से घटाया है, अब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो घोषणा की है, महोदय उसकी स्थिति क्या है? स्वयं माननीय मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि अभी तक 1,25,000 गांवों में बिजली नहीं गई है, लेकिन एक आंकड़ा है, महोदय, ... (व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया): अभी और कितना समय लेंगे आप?

श्री मंगनी लाल मंडल: बस दो-चार मिनट और लूंगा, महोदय, अभी तो हम विषय प्रवेश कर रहे हैं। जो ग्रामीण परिवार हैं, यह सरकार की किताब है हमारी किताब नहीं है, इसमें कुल 13,82,71,559 परिवार हैं, जिनको सरकार के विद्युत विभाग ने चिह्नित किया है कि इन गांवों में विद्युत दिया जाना है। इनमें जो छः संघ शासित प्रदेश हैं, उनकी स्थिति कुछ बेहतर है। अभी तक सरकार ने 6,01,80,685 परिवारों को विद्युत पहुंचाई है, ऐसा दावा किया है और 7,80,09,874 परिवार ऐसे हैं, जहां बिजली नहीं पहुंची है। महोदय, अब परिवार को बिजली पहुचने का क्या अर्थ है? जब गांव में बिजली जाती है, तब हम एग्रो इंडस्ट्री की जगह एम्प्लॉएमेंट की चर्चा करते हैं और हम जानते हैं कि जब तक गांवों में ये कुटीर उद्योग-धंधे नहीं होंगे, कृषि की स्थिति नहीं सुधरेगी, तब तक रोजगार का सृजन नही होगा। जब तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोज़गार का सृजन नहीं होगा, तो जो इन्कम जैनरेटिंग होता है, वह नहीं होगा और यदि वह नहीं होगा, तो पलायन बढ़ेगा, लोग भागेंगे।

[श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए]

एक ग्रामीण परिवार के बारे में कहने का मतलब सिर्फ डोमैस्टिक कंज़म्पशन के बारे में मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं। सरकार का वादा है कि एग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर में बिजली की सबसे पहले, प्रियॉरिटी बेसिज़ पर आपूर्ति करेंगे। एग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर में बिजली अभी तक नहीं पहुंची है और सात करोड़ परिवार हैं, 1,25,000 स्वयं मंत्री जी ने कहा है। लेकिन महोदय, मैं गांव से आता हूं और मैंने देखा है कि जहां एक बार खम्भा गाढ़ दिया गया, तार पहुंचा दी गई, सरकार के रिकॉर्ड में, रूरल रेक्टिफिकेशन में बता दिया जाता है कि इस गांव को एनर्जाइज़ कर दिया गया है, चाहे अभी बिजली नहीं पहुंची वहां बिजली नहीं जलती है, खेती नहीं होती है, डोमेस्टिक कंन्ज़म्पशन नहीं होता है, लेकिन गांव के रिकॉर्ड में यह बता दिया गया कि इस गांव में बिजली पहुंचा दी गई है। हो सकता है कि यह स्थिति बिहार में हो और दूसरे प्रदेशों में नहीं हो। जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने 1,25,000 का कहा है, इसमें सबसे ज्यादा खराब स्थिति बिहार की है। बिहार में जो रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन है, अभी तक 5.13% है और सरकार ने नेशनल लेवल पर, ऑल इंडिया लैवल पर जो फिगर्स दिए हैं, वह 43.52% हैं। इस प्रकार सरकार के आंकड़ों के अनुसार 56% अभी भी बाकी है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि जब रूरल रेक्टिफिकेशन के लिए सरकार ने 2009 का लक्ष्य रखा है,

तब अन्य प्रदेशों की भांति बिहार पर भी विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता होगी, क्योंकि 94.87% में से 5.13% अभी भी बाकी है। ये तो मैंने बिजली के उत्पादन की बातें कहीं।

महोदय, सेन्ट्रल एलोकेशन के बारे में जो आउटले है, यह 2004-2005 के मुकाबले में 21,913 करोड़ रुपये हुआ है, अर्थात 14 के मुकाबले बढ़ा है, यह अच्छी बात है। सरकार ने लक्ष्य रखा है कि हम रूरल रेक्टिफिकेशन 2009 तक करेंगे, तब सरकार ने जिस तरह से प्लान आउटले को बढ़ाया है और जिस प्रकार का रूरल रेक्टिफिकेशन के संबंध में सरकार का लक्ष्य है, जो हम 2009 तक प्राप्त कर लेंगे, मैं समझता हूं कि यह तो सरकार पर है।

महोदय, इसमें अपारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत की बात आई है। यह बात ठीक है कि सब जगह आप, जो थर्मल का है, न्यूक्लीयर का है, उसके माध्यम से बिजली नहीं पहुंचा सकते हैं। लेकिन महोदय, जो अपारम्परिक स्रोत है, उसमें एक विश्व संगठन है पवन ऊर्जा का, इस बारे में उसने कहा है कि भारत तीसरा देश बन गया है पवन चक्की में और कुछ प्रदेशों मे बड़ी अच्छी प्रगति की है। हमने कहा है कि हमारी 3000 मेगावाट तक इंस्टाल्ड केपेसिटी होगी और उसी तरीके से जो सौर ऊर्जा है, सूर्य में अपार शक्ति है वह हम सब जानते हैं, ग्रामीण इलाकों में, जहां हम कृषि को अगर मान लीजिए गांव वालों को डॉमेस्टिक कंजम्पशन के लिए यह जो नॉन कंवेंशनल है उस पर सरकार को जोर देना चाहिए। सरकार ने स्वयं कहा कि 80 हजार मेगावाट अपारम्परिक स्रोतों से हम और बिजली दे सकते हैं, जिसमें अभी तक यह जो लघु पन बिजली है, जो बड़ा हाइड्रो है वह तो दूसरे सैक्टर में कंवेंशनल में है। इसमें 1693 मेगावाट और पवन विद्युत में 2979 मेगावाट है और इसीलिए डेनमार्क और जापान जैसे देशों को यह जान करके अचम्भा हो गया है कि पवन विद्युत में इंडिया बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। इस पर जोर देने की आवश्यकता है। कुछ प्रदेशों ने इसमें बड़ी क्रांतिकारी तरक्की की है। जैसे तमिलनाडु है, गुजरात है और राजस्थान है, जहां समुद्री इलाका नहीं है, वहां इसमें काफी प्रगति की है। तो ऐसे प्रदेशों को जोर दिया जाना चाहिए। इन्ही बातों के साथ, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं कि इसमें जो प्लान आउट-ले है, उसको बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। अगर 2009 का रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया जाता है तो नम्बर-1, जो नॉन कंवेंशनल एनर्जी है उस पर सरकार को जोर देना चाहिए और नम्बर-3 कि बिहार में अभी 5 प्रतिशत रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन हुआ है। बिहार में विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। इन्ही बातों के साथ, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री आर०पी० गोयनका।

श्री दीपांकर मुखर्जी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): जब तक मंत्री जी आएंगे, तब तक नॉन कंवेंशनल पर बोल लें।

श्री आर०पी० गोयनका (राजस्थान): सर, मैं नॉन कंवेंशनल पर नहीं बोलने वाला। सर, मैं बोलूं या अभी एक मिनट रुक जाऊं?

3.00 P.M.

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, बोलिए।

SHRI R.P. GOENKA: Sir, before I speak on the Power Ministry, I would like to declare my interest, under the code of the new Ethics Committee. I would like to declare here that I am a non-executive Chairman of CESC, Calcutta. For the last five years, I have been out from the executive job, but still I am holding the chairmanship of that company. This, I wanted to declare here. पॉवर सैक्टर पर मैं सोच रहा था कि हिन्दी में बोलूं या अंग्रेजी में?

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: हिन्दी में बोलिए।

प्रो राम देव भंडारी (बिहार): उसके लिए आपको छूट है, किसी भी भाषा में बोलिए।

श्री आर०पी० गोयनका: सर, मैं पार्टली हिन्दी में भूल जाऊंगा, फिर अंग्रेजी में आना पड़ेगा।

श्री उपसभापति: बोलिए किसी भी जुबान में बोल सकते हैं।

श्री दीपांकर मुखर्जी: बंगला में बोलें।

श्री उपसभापति: पहले इस पर नोटिस देना है।

श्री आर पी० गोयनका: सर, पावर मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर बोलना कोई आसान बात नहीं है, उसका रीजन है कि यह मिनिस्ट्री भी आई०टी० मिनिस्ट्री की तरह बहुत बढ़िया काम कर रही है। मैं अपनी तरफ से इनको कॉम्प्लीमेंट्स देता हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि हाउस की तरफ से भी इनका अभिनंदन होना चाहिए। सर, इनका क्या प्लान है, यह आप देखिये। यह टैंथ प्लान में 41 हजार मेगावाट एडिशनल पावर कंवेंशनल सोर्स से करना चाहते थे।

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी एबसेंस में आपको कॉम्प्लीमेंट्स दिया गया है।

श्री आर० पी० गोयनका: सर, मैं इसको रिपीट करना चाहता हूं कि पावर मिनिस्ट्री पर बोलना कोई आंसान काम नहीं है। आसान इसलिए नहीं है कि यह मिनिस्ट्री इतना अच्छा काम कर रही है, बोलें तो क्या बोले। टैंथ प्लान में पावर मिनिस्ट्री का 41 हजार मेगावाट एडिशनल एनर्जी का लक्ष्य है। जब इनके फिगर्स आये, तो 36 हजार या 37 हजार मेगावाट के आये। उसको इन्होंने दस परसेंट रिवाइज़ किया और अब 40 हजार और 41 हजार के बीच में यह होगा। इससे हंड्रेड परसेंट जो प्लान का आब्जेक्टिव है, वह अचीव कर पायेंगे। यह अच्छी बात है। जैसा मंडल जी ने कहा कि 12 परसेंट की शार्ट फाल पीक डिमांड में है, उनकी यह बात सही है। लेकिन डिमांड बढ़ती जा रही है। वह 12 परसेंट कम हो, अगर डिमांड नहीं बढ़े। अभी मंडल जी ने जैसा कहा कि गांव में, अगर एक बत्ती

जल गई, तो पूरा गांव इलेक्ट्रिफाइड हो गया, इनकी सूची के अनुसार, यह मिनिस्ट्री कह रही है। यह गलत बात है, जब तक गांव में रहने वाले सभी लोगों को इलेक्ट्रिसिटी नहीं मिले, तब तक वह गांव इलेक्ट्रिफाइड नहीं हुआ। इसलिए जो काम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अभी तक हुआ है, उससे और ज्यादा काम करने की आवश्यकता है। वर्ष 2009 तक बाकी एक लाख पच्चीस हजार विलेजिज, जो नॉन-इलेक्ट्रिफाइड हैं, उनको इलेक्ट्रिफाइड करेंगे, इसके लिए मंत्री जी और उनकी टीम बधाई की पात्र है। नाइंथ प्लान में कुल 2200 मेगावाट बिजली ऐड होती थी। अब बताइये कि अगर 2200 मेगावाट ऐड हो, तो किस तरह से हम प्लान के फिगर्स तक पहुंच सकते हैं। लेकिने अब 41 हजार मेगावाट है, इसका मतलब है प्रति वर्ष प्रगति हो रही है। मंडल जी ने बिहार का जिक्र किया, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मैक्सिमम शार्ट फाल यू॰पी॰ में होता है। यहां पर गांव की टोटल रिक्वायरमेंट 224 किलोवाट पर ऑवर और वहां का कंजम्पशन 178 किलोवाट पर ऑवर है। इसी के साथ मैं बंगाल के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि मैं बंगाल से आता हूं, यह तो आपकी इन्फारमेशन के लिए ऐड कर रहा हूं कि वहां की रिक्वायरमेंट 234 किलोवाट पर ऑवर है और हम 221 किलोवाट पर ऑवर कंजम्पशन करते हैं।

सबसे कम शॉर्टफाल वहां पर है। 221 या 228 काफी नहीं है। अन्य स्टेट्स हजार-हजार किलोवाट पर ऑवर कंज्यूम करती हैं इसलिए बंगाल में भी इसे और बढ़ाना है। लेकिन अभी की स्थिति ऐसी है कि वहां पर पॉवर शॉर्टेज है। जो पॉवर जेनरेट होती है, उसका सबसे ज्यादा लॉस कहां होता है, उसको जानना जरूरी है। जो हमारी कमजोरियां हैं, उनको हमें हटाना है, बंद करना है और नये तरीके से उसमें आगे बढ़ना है। बहुत से लोग, मेरे खुद के साथी कहते हैं कि प्राइवेटाइज़ कर दो। प्राइवेटाइज़ करने से कोई अकेले वे इसे ठीक नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि दिल्ली में मार्जनल इम्प्रूवमेंट लॉसिज़ में हुआ है। हां, यह एक फैक्टर है। वह फैक्टर क्यों है, इसे हमें जानना जरूरी है। प्राइवेटाइज़ होने से वहां का इंसान उसमें दिन-रात लगा रहता है कि इसको कैसे ठीक चलाया जाए। पब्लिक सैक्टर में जहां पर चीफ ऐक्ज़ीक्यूटिव ऐक्टिव हैं और वे दिल लगाकर काम करते हैं, वे यूनिट्स बहुत अच्छी चल रही हैं। यह बात नहीं है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में अच्छी यूनिट्स नहीं चलतीं लेकिन यहां स्टेट इलैक्ट्रीसिटी बोर्ड में रिटायर्ड लोगों, बूढ़े लोगों को डाल दिया जाता है, उनको कुछ इंसैंटिव्ज़ नहीं हैं। इसलिए हमें अच्छे आदमियों को खोजकर वहां बैठाना है। आज जितनी पॉवर हम जैनरेट करते हैं-उपसभापति महोदय, अगर मैं आपसे टोटल लॉस पूछूं तो आप भी नहीं बता सकेंगे-उसका 40 परसेंट है और इसमें 28 हजार करोड़ रुपए सालाना का लॉस होता है। अब सवाल यह है कि ये जो लॉसिज़ हो रहे हैं, इनको कैसे मिटाया जाए, कैसे ओवरकम किया जाए, इसके ऊपर मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं, वे मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी को देना चाहता हूं। हो सकता है कि मंत्री जी के लिए यह कोई नयी बात न हो लेकिन फिर भी मैं उस चीज़ को कहना चाहता हूं। महोदय, आपकी इजाजत से ये जो चार-पांच सजैशंस हैं, इनका मुझे हिन्दी अनुवाद ठीक से नहीं मिला, इसलिए अंग्रेजी में देना चाहता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)... इजाजत लेकर पढ़ने में कोई हर्ज है क्या? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मंगनी लाल मंडल: साथ में मीणा जी बैठे हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द मीणा: इसीलिए तो पढ़वा रहा हूं।

श्री आर०पी० गोयनका: मीणा जी की पढ़ाई अगर मैं पढ़ता तो मैं इस हाऊस में ही नहीं रहता।..(व्यवधान)... My first suggestion is to direct 40 per cent of Central and State outlays on power sector in the Eleventh Plan to distribution. The second one is to enforce financial, physical and policy outcomes for assessing above Central assistance. मैं बोलना तो चाह रहा था, आउटपुट लेकिन इसको कैसे फिट कर सकता था।

श्री उपसभापति: आउटपुट, इनपुट ही बोल दीजिए, समझ जाएंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य: आउटपुट, इनपुट तो चलता ही है।

श्री आर०पी० गोयनका: मैं जय राम जी को खुश करना चाह रहा था। असल में आप चीज़ को समझिए, उसकी गहराई में जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मंगनी लाल मंडल: मैं जय राम जी का ही नाम लेना चाहता था, लेकिन मैंने मीणा जी का नाम ले लिया।

श्री आर०पी० गोयनका: यह आपने गलती की। The third suggestion is, by mandate, to make 100 per cent metering for the consumers compulsory. आई०टी० के बहुत से लोग यहां बैठे हैं, एक प्वाइंट इनके लिए भी कह देता हूं। The fourth suggestion is to mandate IT based mapping of distribution lines and bifurcation of agriculture pumping loads. The fifth suggestion is to replace cross-subsidies with directly targeted subsidies. This will reduce theft. The last suggestion is that the State Government must cooperate with their police, whether power is generated in the public sector or in the private sector, to reduce the loss. In one case I am aware of the theft. Sir, with your permission, I am quoting a figure from CESC where I am the non-Executive Chairman. We used to have 25-26 per cent losses. We had brought it down to 15.5 per cent this year. It is thanks to a special cell and the police force of the State that we could reduce the theft. हर महीने चालीस-पचास केसेज़ को हम कोर्ट में ले जाते हैं और उनमें से बीस-तीस को जेल हो जाती है। It is a popular State. But we have to do it.

सर, इतना तो बोल दिया, अब conclusion क्या है? Distribution reforms with consequent AT & C loss reduction require significant investment. From where will it come? Will it come from the sick State units? No. So, the Centre

has to make available that fund and ensure that it is utilised properly.

Another point, which I raised this morning, is regarding the Coal Ministry. We are talking about captive coal supply to power units. All the applications received up to April, 2004 are pending.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): From 2002 the applications are pending.

SHRI R.P. GOENKA: Okay, I stand corrected. If the power plants can't get proper coal and in good time, how do you expect them to work? I can quote the figure. It is a figure which your Ministry gave in the Consultative Committee. During the Ninth Plan, we had 47 per cent utilisation of power load. Thanks to the Ministry, today it is 75 per cent. It is no mean achievement. It is a big achievement.

Sir, rural electrification needs immediate and more attention, as Shri Mandal has said that Bihar should get more attention.

SRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Special attention.

SHRI R.P. GOENKA: When the Minister says that by the year 2009, he would electrify all the villages, Bihar also comes under it. Is Bihar outside India?

श्री मंगनी लाल मंडल: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आर्०पी० गोयनका: ये बोल रहे हैं कि होगा, लेकिन एक चीज है,

In conclusion, I do not agree with the figures supplied to me either by the Ministry...(*Interruptions*). I did not say, "Confusion". It says, "In five years, we will bring down the distribution losses to 15 per cent". I don't think it is possible. If it is done, I would welcome it. If I get a chance to congratulate the hon. Minister, I will do it again. But it looks difficult.

With these words, whatever suggestion the Ministry of Power has given or is under consideration, I support it and endorse it. Thank you.

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, considering the importance of the subject, I would like to express my views. Power is a very important subject. I am sorry to say that the other side seems to be interested only in political power, not in electric power. Whatever has happened in the last few days is not helpful for the proper functioning of the Upper House.

I come from the city of Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh. In Hyderabad, 26,000 domestic connections were disconnected. Every month, about one thousand CESC domestic consumers have been arrested over the last one and-a-half year. Twenty-six thousand cases are pending on account of thefts. Not only that, this House has many times discussed suicides being committed by a huge number of people who are dependent on agriculture. Many from the peasant families have been committing suicides. If we look into it carefully, we will find that a vast majority of them are from those peasant families who have unable to pay their electricity bills and who have incurred huge debts. It is becausse of these debts that they have been committing suicides. I want to bring to the notice of this House the fact that the power situation all over India is very serious. We are facing a number of problems. In a number of States there are many issues that are involved. In Orissa, there are many issues involved. In Delhi, we are facing a big crisis. I got a note from the Ministry just now. They have promised quality power. Now, the day before yesterday, there was no electricity in my house. I am living just near Parliament. In all our Parliament quarters at Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, there was no electricity. I could not work on my computer because there was no power, or, no quality power. So, there are many issues invovled like energy conservation, capacity addition, electrification of villages, modernisation, private investment in power sector and so on. Keeping in view the paucity of time, I would confine myself only some of them. I will confine myself to only five aspects. One relates to the commitment that has been made in the Common Minimum Programme. The second is the concern for the downtrodden people. The third is the federal character of the Electricity Act. The fourth is about agricultural subsidies. The fifth is about privatisation. If we look into these four or five aspects, we will be able to udnerstand how serious the situation is.

First and foremost, I would like to take up privatisation. You all know that I am from the Communist Party of India (Marxist). We are very much opposed to privatisation. I declare here, if privatisation is useful, we will also support it. But what has been our experience in Delhi? What has been our experience of privatisation in Orissa? What is our experience from the State of Andhra Pradesh? If we see these three States, the situation is otherwise. As per the Report of the CAG in the case of Delhi and in the case of Orissa, the Kanungo Committee Report, it is stated that the Reliance did not even bring the working capital, yet it allowed to takeover Delhi's distribution system. Sir, even the great admirers of capitalism would

agree that the fundamental principle of capitalism is that the capitalist should bring capital. If that is not the case, what is the basis of handing over the assets worth several lakhs of crores of rupees to a private party? Now, the Government of India is pressuring the Governments like Uttar Pradesh to privatise this vital public sector.

Sir, public investment in this sector has systematically reduced over the years. The share of the power sector in the total outlay of both Central and State Governments has been brought down from 18.33 per cent in 1991-92 to 13.09 per cent. The share of the power sector in the total outlay of the States alone has come down very drastically from 26.09 per cent in 1991 to 17.81 per cent in 2000-01. For some reasons, if the private sector and the Foreign Direct Investment do not flow into our power supply industry, what will happen to our future? The policy document that was announced on 12th February by the Government of India does not seem to take note of the fact that private investments are drying. In the National Elecricity Policy document, it is proposed to adopt a highly liberalised policy framework for generation of electricity. There is no requirement of licensing for generation of electricity. There is no requriement for licensing for generation of electricity. There is no requirement for technological clearance. The Government of India does not seem to have learnt anything from the Dabhol fiasco. The Dabhol Power Plant remained shut down for more than 40 months when it charged violation of contractural obligations. The Indian financial institutions that had advanced loans are now helplessly watching over Rs.10,000 crores, which have turned into Non-Performing Assets. Hence, I urge upon the Government of India to have a re-look on the policy of privatisation.

Sir, coming to the agricultural subsidies, I would like to say that our India lives in villages, survives on agriculture. Unlike in the developed countries, in India, agriculture has tremendous role in our economy. In the State of Andhra Pradesh, which I represent in this House, in 1999, the agriculture sector contributed 28 per cent of the State's GDP and employed 60 per cent of labour. Not only that, in 1999, 42 per cent of the net irrigated area was served by ground water. Continued agricultural growth is, therefore, critical not only to sustain economic growth but also to reduce poverty. Sir, despite such contribution, the Electricity Policy of the Government of India seeks to eliminate subsidies and cross-subsidies to our agriculture.

Sir, today, agriculture has become unremunerative for the vast majority of our farmers. What would happen to the viability of agriculture if the supply of electricity were not on affordable price? Would the disparity between the cost of canal irrigation and groundwater irrigation, based on high power tariff, be sustainable? It is amazing to know that incentives are good for the economy and subsidies are bad. Now, we are leading to a policy-privatising profits and nationalising losses.

The people are asking, what is the cost of guarantees, concessions and comforts given to the private firms in generation and distribution? People are also asking, is it not a fact that compared to incentives given to Dabhol in Maharashtra and the PPS in Andhra Pradesh, the subsidies offered are insignificant? India continues to be a nation of imbalances and socio-economic distortions in spite of conscious efforts for the last 57 years. For example, even in a well developed State like Maharashtra, almost three-fourth of electric power is consumed between Mumbai and Satara. The per capita consumption calculations do not show the real picture from place to place. State to State consumption of electricity variation is so high. It is impossible to correct these imbalances through privatisation. Disparities would increase in favour of industrialised States. The States' sections of population, welfare measures and balanced regional and socio-economic development is not possible through privatisation. Famines and food shortages decide deprivation of millions of poor and rural people.

Coming to the federal structure, laid down in the Constitution of India, must be the most critical concern of any Government. Every policy must ensure balanced regional development with a measure of equity. Now, under the policy, the State Governments are not given any option to choose an alternative strategy for development of the power sector. Electricity, being a subject under Concurrent List, a well coordinated approach would be necessary.

Unbundling of electricity boards is advocated to ensure financial support. The message to the State Governments is clear. If you want funds from the Central Government or from financial institutions, unbundle the State electricity boards to create conditions for privatisation.

I now come to the concern of the down-trodden. As per the Census of 2001, about 44% of households don't have an access to electricity. Millions of people in India are living in the margins. To those starving millions, a minimum level of support may be required. Consumers below the poverty-line would continue to live below a specified level. It may be 30 units

per month. They need a speical support in terms of tariff.

I now come to the commitment under CMP, "Review of the State Electricity Act, 2003 would be undertaken in view of the concerns expressed by a number of State Governments." This is promised in the CMP. Without undertaking the review and consulting the State Governments, the Government of India announcing a new policy is unjustifiable. Hence, I request the Government to take up the task of reviewing the Electricity Act as promised in the CMP.

Thank you, very much.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the functioning of the Power Ministry. Power is the most important infrastructure required for any country's development. The happiest thing is that this Ministry is in the ablest hands, and with a very able Secretary who has been given two years extension because of the good work he has done during his stint as a Secretary. I wish him best of luck for next two years. I hope with this team the country will progress very well. Sir, this is the only Ministry, which has got a Regulatory Authority, which is accountable to the Parliament. No other regulatory authority in the country is accountable to the Parliament. This itself shows that it is absolutely a transparent Ministry and they mean business. The only unfortunate part is that some of the States still either do not have the regulatory authorities at all or they do not have functional regulatory authorities. Everybody mentioned Bihar in particular. I must tell you that in Bihar after great efforts there is a regulatory authority for namesake. There are members appointed. I do not know whether they draw their salaries or whether they draw their perks or not. But they are not functioning. As a result, you will be surpirsed, on the one hand, the whole country knows what is happening about electrifiction in Bihar, and, on the other hand, this is the only State in the country again where the electricity authorities have increased the rates retrospectively for five years. For the year 2003, 2004, and even 2001 they increased the rates from 1995, 1996 and 1997. With all force I should say, because that is the only source of power supply for the industries and for the consumers, they should not be taken to rensom. They will not let the regulatory authority function. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to find out a method, even if it is a State Subject, whether there can be a Central Regulatory Authority or whether there can be a Central law or whether there can be advice from the Central Regulatory Authority that under no circumstances rates will be increased

retrospectively. It will be impossible for any consumer to handle any kind of business, any kind of expenditure, if any decision is taken retrospectively. The mindset of the bureaucracy has to be changed. You will be surprised to know that recently I have come across with a system by which even some indirect taxes at the Central level have been increased retrospectively. Some people are being charged no -- 20 years old -- from 1984 onwards. Something has to be done. I know that is not the subject matter right now. But I thought that I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister so that he can take it up with the right authorities. My able friend just now mentioned about privatisation. I am happy that he has mentioned that they support privatisation.

SHRI JIBON ROY (West Bengal): If it is for good, everybody will support.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Please allow me to complete. I have not said anything bad....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jibon Roy, he has not completed his sentence.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Mr. Roy is a good friend of mine. ...(*interruptions*).. Sir, whenever any change is decided, the intention of the authorities who take this decision is only for the good.

No change intentionally is made for anything good or anything bad. This change, if at all privatisation is done, is for good, he mentioned about Orissa. I would like to let him know through you, Sir, that in Orissa, privatisation was done by wrong people, wrong decisions were taken and it was given to some foreign companies who ran away after seeing the conditions in Orissa. If you select the wrong people, it is going to happen. Similarly in Andhra Pradesh...

SHRI JIBON ROY: Private people are always wrong. Public are always good.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Let me complete. If you say, whole private is bad, whole public is good then why China is privatising? Let us not generalise things like that. He mentioned two States. I am mentioning Andhra Pradesh. It is also handled by worng people, by wrong systems. Only Andhra Government can reply. But here is an example in West Bengal, it is you Government who has has given it to Mr. Goenka and I can tell you that from my own experience we had eight years power cut

continuously before he took over. After he took over power cut is over in West Bengal. So, their Government has done it. Power cut is over. So, your own Government has done it and hereis an example that is sitting here, who is officially managing it.

SHRI JIBON ROY: Mr. Goenka is running electricity in Bengal prior to the coming of the public sector. He is the father of electricity in Bengal.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, I am the consumer and I know what is happening. That is my opinion. You may still differ. Sir, the annual consumption, per capita consumption, is only 350 KWH which is the lowest in the world. Large number of villages are still not covered and when we talk about Bihar, I would like to know from my friends from Bihar how many villages have been de-electrified? Thousands. They are electrified and then de-electrified. I should offer Bharat Ratna from my side if it is possible to the hon. Minister and to the people responsible if by 2009 they can probably electrify the whole country but in Bihar by the time they buy the system, buy the plan, I think it will take about 120 years to electrify all the villages in Bihar. Whatever they electrify, more than those are de-electrified every year. Please go and see the record of Mr. Minister and you will see what is happening. There are various reasons why this shortage is there and why this is happening in Bihar. We are not discussing Bihar only. But States have greater share for production, for generation and for distribution. Sir, the total energy shortage in the country today is 40,000 million units. I just want to give you some figures. Sixteenth electric power survey has mentioned that over one lakh MW additional general capacity is needed to be added by 2012. What is the plan for this kind of additional power required? Forty-six thousand five hundred MW has been tentatively fixed. That is also tentatively fixed for central public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Power and private sector will do for forty-one thousand eight hundred MW. What is the basis of this planning forty-one thousand eight hundred MW? What efforts are you making to bring the private sector when they say that all private sectors are useless? What kind of incentives are you giving?

SHRI JIBON ROY: Private is bad, public is good. Private means appropriation, public means public.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: I do not know the English word, Sir. I will go and see the Oxford Dictionary to see what you mean by private and public. What is the plan for one lakh eight hundred? Can the Minister tell me? Are there applications pending anywhere in the country for this kind

of capacity in the next five to ten years? Electricity is not a thing, which you decide today, and you have it tomorrow. It is a long time planning.

It is a long-term planning. How many years are left for 2012? It is seven years. If you don't start it by tomorrow, if all these projects are not started by tomorrow, how do you plan to achieve this? Otherwise, these papers will become waste papers and go into the dustbin. And, in 2012, we will again say, 'we will electrify in the coming five years.' So, let us plan realistically and let us start now. I request the hon. Minister to change the mindset of our officers. Let them cooperate. Let them bring out policies so that more investments can come from the private sector. What is the plan that you have for the public sector? How much is the NTPC going to add? How much is the NHPC going to add? Now, it is free for all. The Power Grid Corporation can also produce. The NTPC can produce hydro and thermal power. They can also go in for distribution. I don't know why we have this kind of an arrangement. They have a specialisation in thermal power production. Let them stick to its specialisation. Let them focus on it. The NHPC has the specialisation in generating hydropower. Let it focus on that. I don't know why this decision was taken? When I discuss the Power Grid at a later part of my speech, I will come to that. Now, an integrated approach, including capacity addition, through nuclear and non-conventional energy, is also required. The target set for nuclear power is 6400 MW. These are all targets. Who is going to produce this? Who is going to invest in this? A target of 10700 MW has been set for Non-conventional energy sources. This is good. We need it. But, again, who are going to add this power? Sir, coal has been identified as the main stay fuel for power generation till 2012. Mr. Goenka has asked, just before me, as to what is the position of coal supply. They don't get coal supply. They don't get linkages. The Ministry of Coal is sitting tight. Only this morning the Minister of Coal said, 'I don't know how many hundreds of applications are pending.' They don't want to give blocks. हमारे यहां एक कहावत है कि अपनी पूंजी पर सांप बैठ जाता है। Nobody can come around that. This Ministry is sitting like a *saamp*. They will not on their own. And they will not let anybody to work. But, coal is still being supplied. The figures show differently. But, they are still required to work at a much faster pace. There is a tremendous hydropower potential in the country. If we focus on hydropower, which is the requirement all over the world and many countries in the world are showing inclination towards hydropower, then the cost of fuel will go down because there is no fuel charges. Norway is producing 58 per cent hydropower, Canada is producing 41 per cent and Brazil is producing 31 per cent.

Against this, I think, we have only 17 per cent. This is far, far below the necessity. Sir, 399 potential hydroelectric projects, with an aggregate capacity of more than 1 lakh MW, covering six major river systems, have been identified. Out of this,162, which are more prominent systems, can generate 50,000 MW. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister this. Can we start with these 162? Or, if not these 162, at least, can we start with 50 per cent of them, in the next six months, or, in one year so that, at least, 25,000 MW can come from hydropower? The resources are there in the country. There is no shortage of resources. Investment required is Rs. 8 lakh crores to meet this kind of country's requirement. Where do we have money now for this? The investors are worrying to invest in this sector as they are not sure of getting any returns for their investments. Shri Jibon Roy says, 'you invest. I will not give any return.' The payment-security measures taken till now have not yielded any desired results.

Sir, I will suggest a few ways how we can increase the production. Increase the generation through renovation and modernisation of old stations. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you concluding?

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: If you ask, I will have to because I can't be undisciplined. But, I think, our party has more time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have calculated. If the time is available... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Give me ten minutes, if you can. I will try to conclude as quickly as possible.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, finish it in another five minutes.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, I will not give all the suggestions right now to the hon. Minister. I will send him a note.

Now, I straightway come to the National Grid Corporation. The National Grid Corporation is the solution to the problem of inter-regional imbalances. What is happening in the Eastern sector? Entire coal is in the Eastern sector. Entire hydel power is available in the Eastern sector. But evacuation is not there. That is why a decision has been taken that we should have these power-producing units on the pitheads. But, then, how do you take the power out? That is why the plants in those areas have PLF of 50-58 per cent, and even as low as 25 per cent in Bihar. Whereas in other areas the NTPC is producing 84, 85, 89 per cent at the world level.

Why? Because, it can't be evacuated. And, then, the whole country will say that people, in Bihar, don't know how to work. If they produce more and if it is not taken out, what do you do with the power? Power is not a commodity which can be stored. What is the Power Grid Corporation doing? The Power Grid Corporation was created for proper distribution all over the country. As we all know the investment in production was given more. One-is-to-one ratio was never maintained. That was one problem. The Power Grid Corporation was not able to met the Ninth Plan targets in terms of transmission capacity and sub-stations. The Tenth Plan targets transmission of 23,000 MW from surplus. However, the current transmission capacity is only 9000 MW. How does the Power Grid Corporation, given its previous record of falling short of targets, plan to achieve this target, also given the fact that the Power Grid Corporation had neither been able to utilize the budgetary allocations last year, nor has it been able to generate internal extra-budgetary resources? It is doubtful whether we can create the National Grid Corporation by 2009. You will be amazed to see the figure, Sir. In 2004-05, there was a budgetary support of Rs. 300 crores, while the utilization was Rs. 179 crores. And, internal resources were Rs. 3438 crores. The revised allocation was again reduced to Rs. 3234 crores. In 2005-06, again, the budgetary support is Rs. 419 crores. But they will not use it. Why they will not use it, I will just tell you. The Power Grid Corporation has a vital role for the success of rural electrification programmes and for creating block-level distribution sub-stations. I will tell you why the Power Grid Corporation has completely failed in the last few years. Despite our best efforts to ask them in advance, "Don't do it", they did it. Because I was in the Committee at that time, we asked them, "Don't invest Rs. 650 crores in backbone telecom network, whose returns shall be ploughed back into the transmission sector." This is on record that we told them not to do that. But they did it. What happened? The commercial performance of the telecom project has been dismal. By July, 2004, orders worth merely 23 crores could be secured. The initial projections made by international consultants -- I will say so-called international consultants because consultants are supposed to only give rosy pictures, otherwise they will not get any business -- failed. Consultants suggested that the project was to earn a profit of Rs. 19 crores 2005-06, raising up to Rs. 275 crores in the next five years. However, revised financial analysis still maintains the previous assessment, which is completely, completely wrong. That should be revised properly.

Sir, the Ministry has reported that given the liberalisation policy of the

Government and other factors in the new regulatory regime in the telecom sector, these projections have to be reassessed by consultants to reformulate the strategies. Now, that was not their focus area. They simply spent Rs. 650 crores, a good money of the country, for a wrong purpose. Now what has happened is that the technology has also changed. The result is, whatever they have invested will go down the drain. Who will be responsible for this kind of investment? Despite the report from the Standing Committee not to do it; it was done. Somebody has to be identified for this kind of callous investment.

Sir, the toughest roadblock stalling the power sector development has been the poor financial health of the SEBs. If SEBs do not pay — as my friend said about the coal sector — how the coal people will supply coal? It is not the CEA, but I am talking about all the SEBs in the country. They do not pay. They just think, "All right, Coal India is also a public sector, we are also public sector, so, we are at liberty not to pay."

Sir, the Central Power Sector utilities are also adversely affected by this credit worthiness. The direct transfers from State Governments to SEBs have been to the tune of Rs. 10,000 crores. It is an addition to an uncovered subsidy of Rs. 17,520 crores. *(Time-bell)* Sir, I will finish now. *(Interruptions)* I will not talk about villages and all that because that has already been covered.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already said that. *(Interruptions)* You said that you will write to him. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: I am not talking about that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have not given all the points to him. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: I am coming to the last point. *(Interruptions)* This Government in its NCMP ... *(Interruptions)*

PROF. P. J. KURIAN (Kerala): You are on the panel of the Vice-Chairman. *(Interruptions)* When time-bell rings, you should sit down. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: I am standing here as an ordinary Member of Parliament. *(Interruptions)* I will be as aggressive and I will be as nuisance to the Chair as you have always been. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will not be a nuisance to the Chair. *(Interruptions)*

4.00 P.M.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, this is my last point. *(Interruptions)* I am making the last point. *(Interruptions)* I have to take lessons from all these people together. *(Interruptions)* I never took tuition in my college days. Now, I will have to have tuition from all these people. *(Interruptions)* That also, seven people will be teaching me at one go. *(Interruptions)*

The NCMP envisages total rural electrification in the next five years. The Finance Minister announced the Bharat Nirman Programme. It envisages electricity to 1.25 lakh villages and 2.3 crore households in the next five years. The Prime Minister, and Chairman, National Advisory Council have recently launched the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Programme. I hope those things will finally be successful.

Upgrading technical efficiency and skill levels, and re-orientation is a must.

The US has offered to provide nuclear technology to meet India's energy needs. This should also be considered.

He has mentioned about coal supply. Sir, out of total production in 2002-03 of 323 million tonnes, the power sector alone got 250 million tonnes. During 2003-04, out of 337 million tonnes, the power sector got 259 million tonnes. Last year, during 2004-05, out of 358.94 million tonnes, the power sector got 275.06 million tonnes. There is no shortage of coal for the power sector. They are our number one priority. The problem is with the movement. If movement can be regularised, there will be no problem. With these words, I conclude. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the power situation in the country is alarming with the gap between the generation and the consumption increasing manifold during the last twenty years. Sir, with the advent of economic reforms, the then P.V. Narasimha Rao's Government gave a major push to the entry of private sector in power generation. Initially, the Narasimha Rao Government decided that the private sector initiative is confined only to generation.

While unveiling the plan for private sector participation in the nineties, the Government also rolled back investment in the public sector.

Sir, while the private sector power projects are yet to take off in a big way even after fifteen years, the Government's decision to roll back investment in the public sector has resulted in a massive gap between power generation and consumption. Sir, the Government is also yet to make a

dent into the heavy transmission and distribution losses.

Sir, there is no soft option for the Government on the power front. The Government should realise that power is a key infrastructure for the internal growth, and, therefore, should either invest or facilitate massive investments. Sir, the hurry with which the 13-day Government of Vajpayee pushed the Enron project is a lesson for the country. The Maharashtra Government is yet to come to terms with the adverse fallout of this massive failed project. Enron became a scandal since there was no international competitive bidder. Sir, the World Bank had raised the issue and declined to provide funds for this project and yet the Vajpayee Government thought it fit to give a counter guarantee to the project. The BJP, which proclaimed that it would throw the Enron project into the Arabian Sea, once it came to power did a *volte face* and gave counter guarantee to this controversial project. Sir, the country has learnt a lesson from this Enron project. There is no shortcut for increasing the availability of power. The Government has to invest in a big way to compensate for the 15-year gap when it relied on private investment. On energy front, the country can be divided into two zones.

We have the Northern India that is sitting on rich coal belt, and source for thermal power. The Northern States also have the luxury of Himalayan perennial rivers, source for cheap hydel energy.

Sir, the Peninsular India has, on the contrary, no known resource of coal except in Ramagundam, and that too in limited quantities. This part of the country, the Peninsular India, has no perennial rivers and even the small-sized rivers in the region are entangled in inter-State water disputes, be it Cauvery, Krishna or Godavari or Mahanadi.

So, the country presents a stark contrast with the Northern region having abundant energy potential, while the Southern States have barely any source of energy.

Sir, when the Bombay High was discovered, people in South India thought that natural gas produced in Bombay High in 1980 would be sent to the energy-deficient Southern parts of the country. But the then Congress political establishment diverted the entire gas to Northern India through HBJ pipelines. This rank discrimination against South India was possible when there was one-party Congress rule. But, now, that a coalition era has been ushered in Delhi, the attitude of Mughal Durbar should end, and the development of an area should be need-based. Sir, the Centre should

also realise that the Southern parts of India contribute nearly sixty per cent of the country's foreign exchange and, therefore, are fully eligible for substantial investments in the power sector.

Sir, we also hear disturbing reports that a gas-find by the Reliance Industries off the Karaikkal region is being diverted to Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. The Petroleum Minister has already given clearance to move the gas from Kakinada to Uttar Pradesh. Fortunately, the internal rift in the Ambani family has delayed this project. I would request the Petroleum Ministry to revoke the consent given to the Reliance Industries to transport natural gas from the Kakinada basin in Andhra Pradesh to Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. Instead, the Government or the NTPC should put up a massive shore-based power project using natural gas from the cabin at Kakinada Port. The energy produced there could be sent to all the four energy divisions of the Southern States.

The NTPC has not invested in any power project in Tamil Nadu so far. The NTPC's proposal to put up a power project off Mahabalipuram planned about six years ago has been shelved for reasons best known to them. About a year ago NTPC evinced interest in putting up a power plant at Ennore. The Project has been at the design stage for quite some time. It is an unfortunate situation. It is high time that NTPC starts thinking of implementing a power project in Tamil Nadu.

Now, turning to L&G terminals, Ennore was declared one of the ports and it was said that an L&G Terminal would come up there, way back in 1996. L&G Terminals were planned in Dahej in Gujarat and Ennore in Tamil Nadu. Now, the Terminal has been commissioned in Dahej, but Ennore Project has yet to see the light of the day. Two projects were conceived at the same time, but one project has been completed, while the other one, at Ennore, has been left out. An L&G Terminal has also been planned in Kochi, but the decision is yet to be taken on Ennore. Why should this discrimination be there? The Petroleum Minister should end this discrimination and set up an L&G Terminal at Ennore without any further delay.

All the trans-national gas pipelines planned by the Government of India, be it with Iran, Turkmenistan, or, Myanmar, should have landfall points in Southern India, taking into account the fact that this region has no energy source worth the name. As on now the landfall points are all being designed to be set up in an energy-surplus Northern India.

I would urge the Government to allocate more funds for conducting research and development activities in solar energy where no major breakthrough has been achieved. Advanced countries have no vested interests in solar energy because there is no scope for them and they will not invest in R&D in this field. India will be the biggest beneficiary of a breakthrough in solar energy since the counry has bright sunshine throughout the year. We must use this advantage by investing in a big way for promoting R&D in solar energy.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA) in the Chair.]

Sir, Deep water drilling conducted by ONGC during the last three years has been a major success. I demand that deep water drilling should be conducted in a major way off Godavari basin near the Palk Strait. This area is again discriminated by the ONGC. Sir, at least, in future, this kind of discrimination should end. Power starved southern States, particularly Tamil Nadu should be given due priority for setting up massive power projects by the Government of India. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I will speak first on power, and then I will speak on renewal sources of energy separately because I do believe that renewal sources of energy deserve specal treatment and we often tend to take it for granted. I will try to explain that today it is actually contributing more to country's power situation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): You have only twelve minutes.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, on power, I want to make four major points that have been made earlier by the previous speakers including yourself. I want to, first, talk about capacity addition. Second, I want to talk about the National Electricity Policy that was issued two months ago in the nature of guidelines under the electricity Act, 2003; third, I want to talk about the State Rating which has been done by an independent agency commissioned by the Ministry of Power, and fourth, I want to talk about the accelerated power development and reforms programme which is apparently the cornerstone of the Central Government's intervention to improve the efficiency of the power sector.

In renewal energy, I will talk about the contribution from wind and biogas, which, I think, are very important. Secondly, I will talk about some of the priority areas deserving our attention on the renewal sources of energy.

Now, I come to power. If you look at the capacity addition that has taken place in this country during the Seventh Plan period, on an average, we added 4500 megawatt of power every year. During the Eighth Plan, we added 3500 megawatt of power every year. During the Ninth Plan, we added 3800 megawatt of power. These figures are important-in the Seventh Plan, 4500 megawatt per year; in the Eighth Plan, 3500 megawatt per year and in the Ninth Plan, the period during which India was shining, it was 3800 megawatt per year. In the Tenth Plan, if numbers are anything to go by-yesterday, I went to the website of the Ministry of Power, and if you look at the numbers that are put out on the website of the Ministry of Power-as of now, it is expected that we will commission 7600 megawatt a year.

Now, Sir, is this for real? I mean, is the country now doing in power what it has done in mobile telephones? In other words, in the last five years, we added 3800 MW a year and in the next five years, in the period 2002-07, we are going to double it to 7800 MW a year. Now, if indeed this is the case, and I have nothing to doubt what has been said, then I think, Sir, we are on the brink of a remarkable transformation in India's power sector. If indeed this is the case, and, if this can be sustained, if this rate of annual addition to capacity can be sustained, I mean, if the country now has developed the financial, the managerial and the technological capacity to add 7800 MW a year to power capacity, then, Sir, we are looking at a remarkably different future of our power sector than we had in the past. My first question to the hon. Minister is, "Are these numbers for real?" ... (*interruptions*)... No, I don't doubt, but I just want to be re-assured because in the Eighth Plan, we achieved only 54 per cent of the target; in the Ninth Plan, we achieved 47 per cent of the target; in the Tenth Plan, we are going to achieve 90 per cent of the target. So, when India was shining, we could not do more than 50 per cent, and now, in the next five years, we are going to achieve 90 per cent of the target. I think, Shri P.M. Sayeed deserves, as you said, the *Bharat Ratna* and more, if indeed this is the case. As I said, again, I have nothing to doubt, it could well be the case that we are going to add 7800 MW. But, I would just say that if this pace can be sustained in future quinquenniums also, then I think, we have put the development of the power sector on a sounder footing and it gives us a lot of confidence that we would be able to sustain a seven to eight per cent growth in the economy. I am not getting into the mix of the 7800 MW-how much of hydel, how much of thermal, how much of nuclear, how much of Centre, how much of State, how much of private sector; I am not going to

go into these details, but I want to concentrate on the big picture and the big picture really is that we have turned the corner, apparently, on capacity addition.

Sir, now, let me turn to the second issue of the National Electricity Policy. Now, Sir, the Electricity Act of 2003 enjoined the Central Government to come out with a National Electricity Policy, and it has come out and it is unfortunate that it has not caught the attention, either in the Parliament or outside, and the importance that it deserves. In fact, Sir, I would be very honest with you, I did not know of its existence till I went to the website last night. I myself, who is reasonably well informed about what has been happening in the world, have to admit that I did now know that there was a document called the National Electricity Policy. Now, this is no reflection on the media management of the Ministry or on the pressure of news that exists, but the fact is that an extremely important consequence of the Electricity Act has not got the attention it deserves in our country. There are two or three issues in this National Electricity Policy that I want to highlight. First, this is in the nature of guidelines. It itself recoganises that these are the guidelines for the development of the power sector. Now, what I want to ask the hon. Power Minister is that: it would have been useful if in this Electricity Policy, he could have identified those actions that could have been taken by the Central Government unilaterally in this sector because as one of my colleagues did mention, this is a Concurrent subject. So, a lot of the points in the National Electricity Policy are in the nature of exhortations, 'the States should do this', 'the States must do this'. In very few places, is there a reference to, 'this will be done' or 'this is going to get done'. So, I would request the hon. Minister now that the framework of a Policy is in place, if he could separate out the exhortations, because very frankly, this is not the first time these exhortations have been made. These have been made for the last ten, fifteen years that the power sector must run commercially. T&D losses must come down; there must be more professional functioning of the electricity boards and so on and so forth. Sir, lot of this is well known but if we can demonstrate, through this Electrification Policy, a set of specific actions that the Central Government takes the initiative for, I think that would be a step forward.

Sir, there are three areas in this to which I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister. First is what he calls, what the Policy calls, the Rural electrification or the Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone, which really forms the crux of the rural electrification, the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana that was announced a few weeks ago. This is a major

step forward. The creation of distribution backbone, which envisages at some point of time a distribution transformer in every village of the country, is going to be a very major departure from the way we have practised power planning for rural areas.

And what is not clear to me from reading the Electricity Policy or the guidelines on the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana is the responsibility that the Central Government is taking for setting up these distribution backbones. Is this a co-operative venture with the State Governments? Are the State Governments supposed to come up with these distribution backbones? What precisely is going to be the role of the Centre in the establishment of this backbone, which is going to be central towards meeting some of the objectives on rural electrification?

Similarly, on metering, which again is a very important segment of the move towards a more professionally run power sector, you will have subsidies. Subsidies for the poor will come from the Budget but the power supply will be metered. It is a separate issue that the metering will actually lead to billing, and the billing will actually lead to receiving. There are three segments, you meter, you bill and then you actually receive. We are talking of the first phase of universal metering. I have the same query, not a concern, on what precisely is the Central Government going to do under the National Electricity Policy. under the guidelines that the Ministry have announced to ensure universal metering.

Sir, third issue is transmission and distribution losses. It goes without saying that the level of transmission and distribution losses that exist go beyond what is technically acceptable. Even in some of the well run States, we have transmission and distribution losses in excess of 35 to 40 per cent, which is clearly an unacceptable state of affairs. It reflects theft, it reflects dacoity, it reflects a very high proportion of lowtension lines, it reflects a whole set of factors, and, clearly this level of transmission and distribution losses simply cannot be sustained. So, it is really theft and dacoity. What precisely have you been empowered by the Electricity Act of 2003 to crack down on illegal connections and power theft, and, again is this something that is dependent on the goodwill and the cooperation of the State Government or is there room for unilateral initiatives by the Centre? These are the queries as far as this document is concerned, and, I would urge the hon. Minister to have the National Electrification Policy circulated to all the Members of Parliament. Have it circulated, give it wider dissemination; it was made public, it was gazetted just about two

months ago on the 12th of February. As I said, it ought to have ...(*Time-Bell*)

Sir, you will have to bear with me. I will be as indisciplined as you were when you were here. You will have to bear with me as I have just completed about 50 per cent of what I wanted to say.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): I don't think you can compare the disciplines. You can still continue That is a different thing.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, my third point is on the rating of State utilities, which is again a very useful document and is marked confidential like all Government documents are. But luckily this document is also available to me on the website This is very useful, and, again I would recommend. .(*Interruptions*)... No, no, it is on the website, my dear Sir. I don't have a confidential website. My computer is just like yours.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): How much more time do you want?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH. I think, I will take about 5-6 minutes. Sir, the State rating is useful because, I think, it sets out in a comparative framework, in a very comprehensive way, the performance of various State Governments. And, Mr. Narayanan, of course, will be pleased to know-Sir, we always make fun of you, but I do not mind saying that the State that has shown the maximum improvement in the last two years is Tamil Nadu. Even though the State that is number one is Andhra Pradesh, even though the State that is number one in the ranking is Andhra Pradesh, the State that has shown the maximum improvement in all the parameters—technical, financial or managerial—is Tamil Nadu. But, my point is not on Andhra and Tamil Nadu. My point really is that in the region... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: After that, they... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: My point is that the eastern and north-eastern region of the country, which is best endowed from the point of view of energy resources, is showing the worst indicators on performance parameters. This really, Sir, is a paradox Here is a region which has all the coal, which has all the hydel potential, which is really energy rich and yet, by any performance parameter-technical, managerial or financial-the indicators do the States no credit. I would urge that a very concentrated, specific, regionally-focussed programme the Ministry embark on to ensure

the States like Bihar, Orissa, Jharkhand, Assam, which have no reason to show the level of performance that they are showing because of the fact that they are endowed with all the resources. in fact, which are being used in other parts of the country, it seems to me a paradox, that the energy rich part of India is showing the worst performance in the area of power. I would urge that drawing the lesson from the State rating, the Ministry embark on a specific programme targeted towards eastern and north-eastern India.

Sir, my final point on the power sector relates to the Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme which is apparently the cornerstone of the Ministry of Power's strategy to enforce a discipline on the State Governments. Now, Sir, I am not sure whether I am reading the Budget documents right, I am subject to correction, but when I look at the Expenditure Budget for the year 2005-06, and I look at the allocation for the Accelerated Power Development Programme/APDRP, page 81 of the Ministry of Finance, I find that in 2004-05, the allocation for this programme was Rs. 3500 crores. The actual utilisation in 2004-05 was Rs. 1700 crores. Why, Mr. Minister, this huge gap between what was budgeted and what was actually utilised? Now, again, I am subject to correction by the hon. Minister, there is always a difference between what is budgeted and what is actually spend, the Minister could well say it depends on the State Governments, the State Governments did not participate Now, Sir, looking at the allocation for 2005-06, if the APRDP is the main instrument, the main vehicle, for enforcing reforms and discipline in the power sector, I would imagine that you would have an increased allocation in 2005-06 and yet the allocation in 2005-06 (*Time-Bell*) shows Rs 630 crores. Why is this happening? Why Rs. 1700 crore down to Rs. 630 crores? Is it because the Finance Minister is expecting the States to go and borrow from the market, as he is in the case of the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, or, is it because of some other windows that have been open which seems to camouflage the actual amount given for the reforms programme? My point is, saying and stressing the importance of the programme is one thing, but the actual resource allocation in 2005-06 do not do justice to the formulations that have been made in the National Electricity Policy.

Sir, I will just take 3-4 minutes more on renewable energy. This is very important because, Sir, we tend to take it for granted. Sir, today, it would surprise many of us and many of us would know that renewable energy is contributing more to the power supply than even nuclear energy.

Renewables are today contributing 4.5 per cent to the country's power supply and nuclear energy does not contribute more than 2 7 or 3 per cent. And yet, you look at the amount of money that is spent on renewables and compare it with nuclear energy. I have got nothing against nuclear power. It makes all of us feel proud to be Indians and so on and so forth. But if you look at the actual amount of money that is budgeted for nuclear power in 2005-06, the Budget amount for the Nuclear Power Corporation was Rs 4700 crores. Rs. 4700 crores for a company that contributes about less than three per cent in the country's power supply. And if you look at the allocations for the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, it is something like Rs. 800 odd crores for a sector that contributes 4.5 or 5 per cent of the nation's electricity supply. I think, Sir, somewhere our priorities have got skewed. We tend to think of non-conventional energy sources as something very romantic, something very futuristic and something that is not realisable in the immediate day-to-day potential. But yet, if you look at the potential that exists for non-conventional energy sources, it is very substantial .....(*Interruptions*) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): You have covered ten minutes more.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, three minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): Every time, you ask for three minutes.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, when you look at the Tenth Plan document, there is a very interesting table here in the 'Chapter on Energy' which lays out what the potential is for renewable energy. I will just take two examples. I won't go through the entire list. If you look at the total potential for wind power in the country alone, it is about 45,000 MW whereas the actual utilisation so far is about 1500 MW. If you look at the small hydel power, which is up to 25 MW the total potential is 15,000 MW and the actual utilisation is 1400 MW. If you look at biogas, a subject on which I have done considerable work, there are about 15 to 16 million rural families that can derive their energy requirements from biogas alone. Yet, if you look at the actual number of biogas plants on the ground, they don't exceed about 3-1/2 million. So, whether you look at biogas, whether you look at wind or whether you look at small hydro—which I consider to be the three most important sources of energy, both power and otherwise—I think, Sir, the gap between the potential and what we have actually realised is very, very large and I think this reflects generally the step-motherly

treatment that we have given to renewable energy, thinking that this is something whose potential will be realised in future. Yet, there are a large number of areas today, large number of locations today, large number of uses today in which renewable energy is commercially viable. Sir, just to give you one example...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): You have to close down. You have gone much beyond my discipline. You have gone much, much beyound.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I will just take two munutes.

श्री दीपांकर मुखर्जी: सर, हमारी पार्टी का थोड़ा टाइम इन्हें दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया): आपकी पार्टी का टाइम है क्या? आपका जितना टाइम था, ऑलरेडी उससे ज्यादा आपके मैम्बर्स ले चुके हैं। इनका टाइम कट जाएगा।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, normally I never exceed my time.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: You have been extremely disciplined. Only today after seeing me, you have become indisciplined ...*(Interruptions)*... बोलिए, बोलिए, the Minister wants to listen to you. Please go ahead.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I will give two examples. The Minister for Power announced a Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. The Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources, I discover, has a similar Remote Village Electrification Programme. There are 94,000 villages in India which don't have any power today. Out of that, 18,000 villages cannot have grid electricity.

These numbers we have known for the last 20 years. Yet, nothing has happened in the last 20 years. So, my request is, let there be a national programme to ensure electricity at least in 18,000 villages out of these 94,000 villages identified under the Rajiv Gandhi Gram Vidhyutikaran Yojana. In these remote villages and in the hamlets that constitute those villages, you will have a programme to ensure energy; wind, biogas, biomass, whatever the source that is of relevance in that area, and you will be able to provide a source of electricity. I think, Sir, there is a need for looking at some of these programmes in a larger context. We tend to look at it as a Ministry of Non-conventional Sources, as a Ministry of Power and as a Ministry of Energy. Sir, in the Oil Ministry, for example, solar energy has major applications in oil platforms. ONGC is a major user of solar photovoltaic cells. Yet, we have not been able to realise the full

potential because of looking at renewable sources of energy in this compartmentalised manner. So, Sir, to summarise—I know you are shaking your head very vigorously—I would just say that we need to look at non-conventional sources of energy, renewable sources of energy, call what you will, in a much different light than we have done so far. Of course, it requires modern technology inputs, of course, it requires vastly, more improved scientific base, but even today, in wind, in hydro and in biogas, I would argue, Sir, that technology is such that India can rapidly proliferate these sources of energy, and they would not only be a source of energy but they would also clean up the environment in more respects. So, you have an ecological as well as an energy contribution. With these few words, Sir, I would just say that what we have accomplished in both these areas, in the areas of power and renewable energy, gives us hope that we will be able to meet the targets in the years ahead. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): Thank you for your few words! Dr. Bimal Jalan. There are two speakers, and both of you, taken together, have seven minutes. I know it is too little time. Can you just tell me how much time you will take?

DR. BIMAL JALAN (Nominated): Sir, I shall try to finish it in three or four minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): No problem.

DR. BIMAL JALAN: Sir, after the very comprehensive statement by Mr. Ramesh,—as usual, it was a very studied and also extremely, eloquently put—there is not much to say, and, of course, I agree with most of what he has said. So, I just endorse many of the points that he has raised. The only issue that I want to bring before this House for consideration is with regard to the way the power sector has develop. Everybody recognises its problems. I think, the Power Ministries, both at the States and in the Centre, because of the importance, because of the public attention on power, because of the mass involvement in power, to the best of their ability, are trying to do their job as well as they can. But what has happened, Sir, over a period of time is the emergence of multiplicity of agencies which are involved in power development. At the State level, for construction, environmental clearance, finance, planning and disbursement, there are a large number of agencies, involved; 12, 13 or 18. The same number of agencies are involved at the Centre. So, there is a vertical proliferation and a horizontal proliferation. The statistics that Mr. Ramesh has pointed out with regard to the gap between what we said we would do

and what we had achieved in the Seventh Plan, the Eighth Plan and the Ninth Plan, raise the issue about the Tenth Plan. That is a real problem. So, one suggestion—that is the reason why I got up when he was just sitting down—I would make for your consideration and also for the consideration of the hon. Members, including Mr. Ramesh, is that we should insist on achieving the targets within the Five Year Plan. Let us have a five-year Plan. The problem is you lay a five-year Plan. Every year, we find the reason why it cannot be achieved and say it will be achieved next year or in the third year. We explain that it is somebody else's problem; either the environmental clearance has not come or the State Governments have not done, or the PWD has not been there, or the housing clearance is not there, and so on and so forth. What I am suggesting is—I also suggested to the Parliamentary Standing Committee for quite a considerable amount of time—is that let the Minister of Power who is responsible for a policy, for an electricity policy, and so on, at the beginning of the year—and this is a good time, April,—take stock of all the constraints, of all the problems, of all the issues, of all the complications, and have an annual target, after having gone through the State Government and all the agencies, lay down an annual target and take the responsibility.

We talk a lot about the responsibility of the Parliament. The Ministers are accountable; we are accountable, and so on. But take the responsibility for fulfilling that target. This target can be considered and, in December or January, he can come back to the Parliament and tell the Parliament whether he has been able to achieve the target or he has not been able to achieve the target, rather than saying that he had taken into account this think or that thing or the planning or the States. Let him take into account all these constraints at the beginning because we just have our eyes on one year. We review this target and if there is a shortfall, we should be willing to discuss it. Why? We should try to remove the obstacles, rather than having a Five Year Plan because nobody is accountable. When you talk about accountability, there is no accountability. This is the only suggestion which I want to make for his consideration.

To illustrate the problem, for example, you take village electrification. Now, you again announced a Five Year Plan. Twenty years ago we had announced a Five Year Plan. Fifteen years ago, we had announced a Five Year Plan. Now, there is a very big Plan. There are States like Bihar and U.P. where half the households are not electrified after 57 years of independence. You said that you would electrify them within five years. I again urge upon the Minister to take the responsibilty for giving us the target for

2005-06 and take the responsibility. At least, we should be clear, whether it can be achieved or it can't be achieved. We should be transparent. Take the responsibility. By December, if it is not done, then we should decide what he should do about it. Something should be done. If there is no fixed target, nobody is interested in it. Otherwise, what happens is this. He announces it now; tomorrow he will come to the Parliament and blame either the Finance Ministry or the State Government or the Environment Ministry or somebody else. Let somebody come to the Parliament, during the consideration of Demands for Grants or whatever it is, and say that this is the target, after taking everything into account, that he is going to accomplish. In January, 2006, let us see how it happens. No responsibility should be transferred from here to there or to the Finance Ministry or to the States. You take into account all the constraints that you have and announce the target.

Regarding village electrification, the same is the thing. If it can't be done, we should know that it couldn't be done in five years. We should know it now. If we know it now, we can remove the obstacles. Otherwise, after five years, we will be talking about the same thing for the next five years. This is the only suggestion which I want to make. Let me commend the work, despite all the constraints, etc., that the Power Ministry has been doing, particularly, at the Central level and at the State level. Thank you.

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Thank you very much Sir. In fact, after hearing Shri Jairam Ramesh and Dr. Bimal Jalan, the points are very limited. I will raise very limited points. The first point is that this Government is committed, through the National Common Minimum Programme, to reviewing the Electicity Bill, 2003. That was put in place by the National Democratic Alliance Government and it was, particularly, anti-poor and anti-common people. So, certain clauses of this Electricity Bill were to be reviewed. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what mechanism is put in place to review the Electricity Bill, 2003. When will this review be over? What is the mechanism for the review? I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to remember certain points, while reviewing it. He, of course, remebers the points. However, I would like to reiterate them. Shri Jairam Ramesh also referred to them. I am sure that everybody will agree with me that the *per capita* consumption of electricity, which is an indicator of development for civilised countries, is extremely, deplorably, poor for our country. We need not compare us with America or England or advanced contries. Even if we compare us with countries of our stature,

with countries of our economic stature, we will find that we are far behind many other countries. Our *per capita* consumption of power is very poor. This has its roots in the very direction of the policies. The direction of the policies has not been pro-majority. I urge upon the Minister, Mr. P.M. Sayeed, to review the policies because the people have high expectations. After the departure of the NDA Government, the expectations of the people have, perhaps, risen beyond the comprehension of ours. People expect so many things from the UPA Government.

I don't have an allusion that they can produce wonders. They may not be able to produce wonders. But some directions are to be given. We must learn from our past mistakes. We must put in place some policy directions which can be directed for the benefit of the majority of people. I am sure the hon. Minister would look into it. That is number one.

Secondly, unfortunately, our experience has been vindicated, and that is, privatisation or invitation to Foreign Direct Investment has been of no use to this perennial problem of electricity generation, transmission or distribution. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has taken right lessons from the experience of privatisation, particularly in Orissa. Orissa has had very bad experience of privatisation. My friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh, was very rightly saying that the situation in the eastern part of the country is very dismal. In Bihar, in Jharkhand, in Orissa and in the North Eastern parts, the situation is quite dismal. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has drawn right lessons from the experience of privatisation. According to us, privatisation cannot be any panacea to resolve this problem.

Thirdly, in the euphoria of privatising the electricity production, particularly hydel power production—it has been widely reported that the Kali River has disappeared in Karnataka; there was a river in Karnataka between Tumkur and the place which I don't remember; probably, my friend Shri Vilas Muttemwar would be in a position to tell me—in the over-enthusiasm of producing hydel power, so many *bandhs* have been created on that river and that has caused an adverse effect on the ecology. We should always calculate the cost-benefit ratio that this is the benefit and this is the cost. The cost must include the cost of ecology, that is, what the ecology is losing because ecology and environment are very, very important for human beings and for our civilisation. The Ministry must exercise its control on such euphoric activities where the rivers have been dried up completely because some private entrepreneurs wanted to earn a lot of

profit by producing hydel power. Then in the North Eastern Region the hydel power production has gone down. Here the hydel power production should have been more. Sir, a very senior Member from Manipur is present here. He would also vouch with me that in Manipur even the Hydel Power Project at the Lokak Lake is not producing hydel power as it should have been producing. Its production has gone down. In the North East, there is a huge potential of hydel power production; whereas, the NHPC is not taking initiatives so as to produce hydel power in more quantity in order to distribute it among the States. But it is not being done. What is the exact programme or active programme to augment hydel power production and distribution? I would like the hon. Minister to clarify it.

I need not talk about the non-conventional energy sources. I have to make a small submission to the hon. Minister because time at my disposal is very short. I am running short of time. Probably, I am the last speaker. So, I cannot take more time. I am sorry, Dr. Kasturirangan is there. He should have spoken earlier.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): Please conclude.

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: I am just concluding. I want to make one submission. Sir, In 1983 or 1984, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, when she was the Prime Minister, announced one project that is, the National Project for Improved Chulhas, if I remember the name of the project correctly. I have written so many letters to the earlier Governments and I have also made so many representations. Maybe, this project was started in selected States. But there came the element of corruption. Even the KVIC was indulging in some corruption, as reported on different times even in the House. My point is, the National Project for Improved Chulhas was of immense benefit to the rural poor women. They were constructing some chulha or an oven which used to function without producing much of a smoke. That was of great help to the rural poor women who are forced to spend considerable time in kitchens. Tuberculosis and other bronchial diseases are rampant amongst rural poor women and that project has been withdrawn under the guise that it is being sent to the State sector. Although there are many points on which I want to comment, but I do not have the time for it. So, my limited appeal to the hon. Minister would be this. I implore upon the hon. Minister to examine the scope of reviving it. If you send it to the State sector, without providing adequate monetary allocation, the States will not do it. If the States do not do it, then there will be

a disparity among the States. Maharashta may do better; but West Bengal may not do that well. Karnataka may do better; but Bihar may not do that well. This project was put in place considering the entire women population of India, a majority of whom live in rural areas and who do not have proper houses to live in. So, for them, will the Minister kindly revive this project? Sir, this is a very good project. It has been in place for 20—25 years. When there was an aberration in the governance of this country, this project was summarily closed down. Once again, very seriously, I implore upon the hon. Minister to kindly look into this project and revive it for the benefit of the poor rural women of this country.

With these few words, I conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): Dr. K. Kasturirangan. How much time will you need?

DR. K. KASTURIRANGAN: How much time do I have?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): Tell me how much you want.

SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: As he desires.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): Manojji, if you talk in between, I can't hear.

DR. K. KASTURIRANGAN (Nominated): I will take about five minutes. I just want to make a few remarks.

First of all, I must concentrate on the alternative energy sources, particularly because this is an area amenable to good technology, good innovations, and this aspect has been very well brought out in recent times, thanks to the Ministry and all those who have been working with the Ministry in this particular area. So, first of all, I should like to comment on the type of steps that they have taken to promote this very difficult but vital area; and it is not just complementing the efforts of the main power systems, but much more than that, it is providing a cleaner environment in terms of energy production.

The first part I would like to say, Mr. Vice-Chairman, is that we have something like 80,000 MW of additional power generation during 1998-2008. If we just take two or three areas like bio-gas, or, small hydro projects and so on, and if you put a target of something like 20-30,000 MW that has to be produced in the next four to five years, what does it mean for the

Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources for working out a plan of action? I think, in view of the success that they have achieved so far, in view of the ideas that they have currently, it will be a worthwhile exercise to look at how they could generate a power level of something like 20-30,000 MW from the current 5,500 MW, which is the present level of production for the alternative energy. It will be a very worthwhile exercise to do and to support that kind of effort from the point of producing more of this kind of power.

The second part that I would like to mention is regarding photovoltaic system. Certainly, it is always said to be an expensive business primarily because of the fact that one approaches it through the silicon technology. More recently, there have been very interesting developments, Mr. Vice-Chairman, which are related to coming out with a polymer-based system which can dispense with the silicon technology and the present assessment is to cut down the cost by about almost one-fourth to the persent level in the solar photovoltaic system. This is something which can be a very interesting route for the country to take in case we need to pursue that and if one looks at the potential and the real level of achievement, we see that it is not more than four per cent of the production of solar photovoltaic power in terms of the potential. Also, it is interesting to note that we have been able to export this particular component abroad. In fact, the current level of production has dipped this year, primarily because there has been a substantial export of this component of the source of power. This is a very interesting aspect of the development that has happened. The third aspect that I would like to talk about, Mr. Vice-Chairman, is related to hydrogen. Nobody has mentioned about hydrogen. It is the source for the energy of the future. I am happy that this country is working currently in the hydrogen related technologies, whether it is related to production, storage, transportation and applications.

But, it is sub-critical. But, what is important is, right now, it cannot be better than that simply because we just don't have the resources, both the manpower as well as the infrastructure, to absorb higher level of fundings in the area of hydrogen. But, what is also redeeming to note is the fact that we have a level of development currently in this area which is comparable to what we have elsewhere too. This is another aspect of this Hydrogen Technology. This is one area which is amenable for international co-operation, currently.

So, because of the fact that we have a level of work that is going on at

the international level and also because of the fact that there is a good potential for international cooperation, this is an area we should find priority in terms of further work in this country. I am sure that we could be a leader in the area of Hydrogen Technology Power Systems of the future. Already, some iimited work is going on in the area of transportation, development of fuel cells and so on. But, that is an area of the future and we should support them to the extent that they can take the money. The only criterion in this case for funding should be their ability to absorb. And, they have, therefore, a responsibility to create the ability to absorb higher funding, both in terms of creating the manpower resources in the country as well as the type of infrastructure that is needed for the research and development and production. So, Sir, these were the three important points which I wanted to make. Thank you very much.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया): श्रीमती जमना देवी बारूपाल जी, आपके पांच मिनट हैं।

श्रीमती जमना देवी बारूपाल (राजस्थान): महोदय, जितना आप कहेंगे उतना ही बोलूंगी। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सर्वप्रथम प्रधान मंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी को, आदरणीया श्रीमती सोनिया जी को तथा बिजली मंत्री श्री पी.एम. सईद को हार्दिक धन्यवाद देती हूं क्योंकि इन्होंने वर्षों से लम्बित पड़ा मुद्दा ....(व्यवधान)...

श्री दीपांकर मुखर्जी: मुत्तेमवार को भी दे दीजिए।

श्रीमती जमना देवी बारूपाल: आपको भी बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

हमारे बीकानेर में वर्षों से एक मुद्दा पड़ा था-पलाना, नवेली, निगलाइट परियोजना का, जिसको अभी-अभी चालू करके बीकानेर के ऊपर इतना उपकार किया है कि बीकानेर, जोधपुर के सभी लोग इससे अपनी बिजली की पूर्ति हासिल कर सकते हैं, बशर्ते यहां हमारे कोयले के जो बहुत भंडार हैं, उनका भी सदुपयोग करें, तो बहुत बेहतरीन रहेगा। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मानव जीवन में बिजली अनिवार्य वस्तु है। शहरों में तो ट्यूब-लाइट से लेकर कूलर और ए.सी. तक, और पता नहीं कितनी-कितनी चीजें हैं, जहां 24 घंटे बिजली के बिना नहीं रह सकते हैं क्योंकि पुरुष और महिलाएं ऐसी आदी हो गई हैं कि उनको बिजली के बिना अपना जीवन बड़ा सूना लगता है। ...(व्यवधान)... वैसे बिजली की महिलाओं को ज्यादा जरूरत रहती है, आदमी लोग तो फिर भी बाहर चले जाते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया): उनको बोलने दीजिए।

श्रीमती जमना देवी बारूपाल: इसको लम्बा मत बनाइए, नहीं तो मैं आपका समय ले लूंगी। इसलिए शहरों में जितनी उसकी उपयुक्तता है, वर्तमान समय की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी बिजली की उतनी ही आवश्यकता है, जितनी कि शहरों में है, क्योंकि किसान को

5.00 P.M..

कृषि के लिए बिजली चाहिए और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों को कम से कम घर में एक बल्ब तो जरूर ही चाहिए। मेरा एक छोटा-सा सुझाव है कि पश्चिमी राजस्थान में बिजली की कमी को दूर करने के लिए यदि ऊर्जा मंत्री, सौर ऊर्जा की व्यवस्था से यह कमी दूर कर दें तो मैं सोचूं कि हमारे राजस्थान वालों का तो सराहनीय मुद्दा होगा। राजस्थान आज सूखे से मर रहा है और आज उस सूखे क्षेत्र में 48 डिग्री गरमी पड़ रही है। सूर्य की तपन बहुत रहती है। इसलिए दूसरे प्रकरणों से सौर ऊर्जा की बिजली की व्यवस्था बहुत अच्छी रहेगी। इससे हमारी सरकार के लक्ष्य भी पूरे होंगे और 57 वर्षों से आजादी के बाद गांवों में जो दीपक टिमटिमा रहे थे और उन्होंने बिजली कभी देखी नहीं थी, उन लोगों को भी एक बल्ब जलाने का मौका मिलेगा।

हमारे लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का ध्यान रखना बहुत ही जरूरी है। बिजली की बचत करने के संबंध में मेरे से पूर्व विद्वानों ने, इंजीनियरों ने और वक्ताओं ने बता दिया है। बिजली की चोरी रोकने के लिए मीटर लगाना भी बहुत जरूरी है। बिजली की चोरी पर अंकुश रखने के लिए मीटर लगाना जरूरी है। मैं आपको बिजली की बचत के बारे में बताती हूं। मुझे एक छोटी-सी बात जोकि बहुत पुरानी है, याद आ गई है। हम अपने पिताजी के साथ प्रधान मंत्री, स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी को बीकानेर के लिए निमंत्रण देने के लिए गये थे। हमने यह इच्छा जाहिर की कि पंडित जी हम आज आपके साथ में फोटो खिचवायेंगे। जब नेहरू जी फोटो खिचवाने के लिए साइड में खड़े हुए, उनकी टेबल पर एक छोटा-सा टेबल लैम्प था, उन्होंने अपने हाथ से उसका स्वीच बंद किया, लेकिन आज जब हम दिल्ली की चकाचौंध को देखते हैं तो मैं सोचती हूं कि इस चकाचौंध में लोग दूसरों के हिस्से में बिजली नहीं आने देंगे। लोग अपने घरों की लाइट को बुझाते नहीं हैं। पंडित जी नार्थ एवेन्यू और साउथ एवेन्यू में रात को चक्कर लगाते थे और एम.पीज़ को यह पूछते थे ... (व्यवधान)... आप एक मिनट, मुझे बोल लेने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दीपांकर मुखर्जी: सर, यहां पर भी उधर कोई बैठा नहीं है, फिर भी पंखे चल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

मौलाना ओबैदुल्लाह खान आज़मी: वह आपके हक में बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

[مولانا عبیداللہ خان اعظمی: وہ آپ کے حق میں بول رہے ہیں .....مداخلت.....]

श्रीमती जमना देवी बारपाल: मेरे हक में बोल रहे हैं, मैं कम सुनती हूं, इसलिए आप मुझे माफ कर देना। ...(व्यवधान)... पंडित जी रात को गये। दूसरे दिन उन्होंने सभी सांसदों की एक मीटिंग बुलायी और उन्होंने ब्यौरा मांगा कि बताइये कौन-कौन सांसद घर से बाहर जाते हैं, कांस्टीट्युअंसी में जाते हैं, वहां पर कार्य करते हैं। उनको सभी ने कहा कि हम जाते हैं। पंडित जी ने कहा कि जब सब बाहर जाते हैं तो घरों में लाइट क्यों जलती है, इसका ख्याल कौन करेगा? इसलिए मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगी कि हम सब को अपने चरित्र में इन बातों को ढालना पड़ेगा कि बिजली की बचत

†[ ] Transliteration in Urdu Script.

करनी है, पानी की बचत करनी है। यह सब जीवन के अनिवार्य विषय हैं। इसलिए इन बातों को पहले हम अपने जीवन में उतारेंगे, तभी दूसरों को इसके बारे में उपदेश देंगे। मारवाड़ी में कहते हैं, "आप बाबा जी बैंगन खावे, दूजा ने उपदेश बतावे।" हम इन बातों को अपने चरित्र में नहीं ढालेंगे, तो शिक्षा किसको देंगे। सर, आपने मुझे थोड़ा बोलने का मौका दिया, आप हमेशा ही कह देते हैं कि थोड़ा बोलना, इसलिए मैं करते करते बहुत थोड़ा बोली हूं। धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया): बहन जी, ऐसा है कि सबसे बड़ी बात आपने जो कही है, आपको पता है अभी-अभी इसने बताया है कि यहां जो पंखे चल रहे हैं, खाली प्रैस गैलरी को छोड़कर और सब पंखे बंद हैं, केवल दो पंखे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती जमना देवी बावरिया: जो लोग इन बातों को अपने ऊपर लागू नहीं करते हैं, उन्हें दंडित करियेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया): आपने बहुत अच्छी बात कही। वह पंखे अब बंद किये जा रहे हैं और अब आगे से नहीं चलेंगे। कम से कम इमीडिएट एक्शन कुछ हुआ है। Mr. Minister, she mentioned about Naiveli Lignite. It is not doing work in Rajasthan. Please do something for Bikaner. She mentioned only one point. Please look into it.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Sir, I will take a serious note of it.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): While discussing the Power Ministry's and the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources' performance and future perspective plans, the hon. Members have raised several concerns; they also appreciated both the hon. Ministers on their performance. Shri Jairam Ramesh mentioned that the target has been reached within the first three years of the Tenth Five Year Plan. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why there is no concentration on the coal-based power plant. Then, we have hydro electric power plants. As far as the nuclear power plants are concerned, for the last three years, when I went through the figures, though the target is for 41,000 MW as envisaged by you, it is nil. The capacity addition is nil.

Sir, take the case of China, North Korea, South Korea, Japan, including the USA. They are concentrating on it. You have mentioned that you are going to add 1300 MW in the Tenth Plan by nuclear energy. I do not know how because the only project you have started after 15 years is Koodankulan Project. When compared with coal-based or gas-based power, this is going to be cheaper. The energy production will be cheaper. There are apprehensions after Chernobyl that nuclear power plants should not be

there. Now there is a lot of write-up that it is going to be one of safest energy producing units by the nuclear power centres. I find it even in the policy enunciated by the Ministry. I want to know whether the hon. Minister is going to give thrust on nuclear energy and you have any action-plan ready. In the Tenth Plan how are you going to add this capacity? ...*(Interruptions)*... We are discussing the power in general. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: That is not under his Ministry.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: But the Annual Report says it. ...*(Interruptions)*... We go by the Annual Report. Sir, I know there is a separate Ministry. The Minister in the Prime Minister's Office is dealing with that. I know that. In spite of that, there should be a coordinated effort because the Ministry means collective responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): Please do not interrupt him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Jairam, you will have to wait for longer time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. P.J. KURIAN: I am not interrupting him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): He is speaking and if you are talking in between, if it is not interruption then what is it?

PROF. P.J. KURIAN: Sir, I am only asking a question. If you allow, it is okay. Otherwise ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): I will allow you. Please wait. Your turn will come.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, we are happy that we have opened up the private sector participation in power generation. It was started at the time of Shri Narasimha Rao when he was the Prime Minister. Then successive Governments have followed it. Now our Government, our Prime Minister is giving thrust on private participation in power generation, particularly on small power projects whether they are hydel or whether they are biomass. These small power plants are coming up in various States especially in the North-Eastern Region. Hydel power projects are particularly coming up in the North-East. It is a very welcome step because it is adding to the existing capacity. There is one problem as far as biomass plants are concerned. The required support is not being given. The investment required is more. Solid waste is available. In spite of that, required support is not there. I want the hon. Minister to consider this aspect. The

hon. Members have mentioned about the transmission losses, distribution and all these things. I think the hon. Minister will take care of these aspects. Sir, one good thing that the UPA Government has done, and which is enshrined in the National Common Minimum Programme, is that there will be electricity for all the villages within five year. This programme was launched by our Prime Minister and the UPA Chairman and hon. Congress President, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. It has been named after our beloved leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Sir, concern was shown my Jairamji that electricity lines could not reach to the villages. Here come the renewable sources of energy. The hon. Minister is very dynamic. He is going to all the States. District forums have been constituted for the renewable energy. But still this programme has not taken up effectively because of the kind of support that is being given to it by the private sector and the State Governments. You are also giving funds to the State Governments. The required awareness is not there among the rural people. For this purpose, there should be a further coordinated effort. Then comes the question of solar energy and wind energy. Mr. Narayanan is complaining that the Central Government is not giving all the support.

But a lot of wind energy is coming from Tamil Nadu. Lot of plants are being set up in Tamil Nadu. Kayattaru area is there. Lot of private sector participation is there in that area.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Sir, the Central Government is not investing in power plant in Tamil Nadu.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): Why are you reacting? Let him speak.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: What about you? You are not investing in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The Central Government is giving all assistance. You have forgotten.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): Mr. Narayanasamy, your time is over. You have taken double the time.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: In Orissa coastal area, wind energy...

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: He does not talk about Tamil Nadu only. He has to talk about Orissa. He is not parochial. He is national.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): Now you don't talk about every State. Orissa is the last.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Yes, the required support has to be given to the other States which have been identified. In the rural areas by giving bio-gas plant, the community villages can be covered and the rural households can use it at a cheaper cost. It is a cheap source of energy. The people who are living below the poverty line will use it. I want the hon. Minister to concentrate on it. I take this opportunity to request the Finance Minister to allot more funds for renewable sources of energy. They will not be able to fulfil their target with this kind of subsidy which they have been giving, with this kind of schemes which they are implementing. Therefore, I want the Finance Minister to allocate more funds. Everybody has been appreciating our hon. Minister for Power and also the Minister for Renewable Sources of Energy. Sayeedji is a competent Minister. The challenge is before him now. Forty-one and odd mega watt is there. Within two more years I do not know how he is going to add to the capacity. I would like to know from the hon. Minister. Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): Mr. Kurian, you please come to your seat first.

PROJ P.J. KURIAN: Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): I cannot recognise you. I recognise you by this chart.

PROF. P.J. KURIAN: I always sit here. Today I just..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): I do not want you to go behind. I want you to come forward.

PROF P.J. KURIAN: Thank you, Sir. If you call me still forward I will be more happy. I do not want to take more time. When my friend Mr. Narayanasamy was speaking I did not want to interrupt. I only wanted to clarify which I think is always permitted if a Member yields. Any other Member can seek a clarification. Sir. when hon. Member Shri Narayanasamy was speaking I was not trying to interrupt. I was only trying to seek a clarification which of course is permitted within the rules if a Member yields. Now, I thank you very much for giving me additional time for that. My only concern is, when he expressed a view that we should go in for nuclear energy and we have not achieved the target of nuclear energy,

immediately, I thought I should also say something because he mentioned about other countries. Sir, the problem is when developed countries went in a big way for nuclear energy they had a serious problem. The problem is that of nuclear waste disposal. Today, you create capacity of say 1000 mega watts, 2000 mega watts, 3000 Mega watts etc. but there is a life period for this nuclear power station. After that life period is over this nuclear waste has to be disposed of, dumped somewhere. Sir, even after fifty years, there will be radiation, hazardous radiation. So, an expert is sitting here. I do not want to say more on that. Therefore, since my friend mentioned it I thought I should express this concern also. If the Minister replies to that query, will he explain this to me and to the House this position also and what plan you have for the nuclear waste disposal, in the case of nuclear plants. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): Mr. Maulana Obaidullah Khan Azmi, you will put only one question.

मौलाना ओबैदुल्लाह खान आज़मी (मध्य प्रदेश): शुक्रिया, मिस्टर वाइस चेयरमैन। मैं सिर्फ एक मिनट लेना चाहूंगा और मिनिस्टर साहब की तवज्जह इस बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहूंगा कि यह हमारे लिए बहुत ही खुशाइंद बात है और मुबारक कदम है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट 2012 तक पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के अंधेरे को उजाले में बदलने का वायदा कर चुकी है और मुल्क में गवर्नमेंट के इस ऐलान से खुशी की लहरें भी पाई जाती हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... अच्छा, 2012 से 2009 हो गया, यह तो और अच्छी बात है। मगर सर, मैं एक खास बात की तरफ तवज्जह दिलाना चाहूंगा कि बिजली तो पहुंच जाएगी, इसमें कोई शक की बात नहीं है, अभी जहां तक बिजली पहुंची है, वहां बिजली की जो समस्याएं हैं, उन समस्याओं के निदान के सिलसिले में गवनमेंट की क्या पॉलिसी है, यह बहुत अहम बात है। जिन लोगों को एक बल्ब फ्री दिया जा रहा है, वहां भी यह आलम है कि 300, 400 और 500 रुपए तक बिल, लास्ट में आ जाता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि जिन लोगों को कनेक्शन में बिजली नहीं दी गई है और जो लोग चोरी से बिजली जला रहे हैं, वे बड़े मजे में हैं। मगर जो लोग ईमानदारी से बिजली जला रहे हैं, उनका हाल यह है कि कहीं 8 घंटे बिजली मिल रही है, कहीं 4 घंटे बिजली मिल रही है और कहीं 12 घंटे बिजली मिल रही है और बिल अनाप-शनाप आता जा रहा है। बिजली पहुंचा देना, बड़ी बात नहीं है।

श्री उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया): मंत्री जी जवाब दे देंगे।

मौलाना ओबैदुल्लाह खान आज़मी: बिजली का सही इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए और जो लोग बिजली का सही इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, उनके साथ न्याय होना चाहिए। इस ओर भी गवर्नमेंट को उपयोगी कदम उठाना चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

[†]مولانا عبیداللہ خان اعظمی ''مدھیہ پردیش'' : شکریہ مسٹر وائس چیرمین۔ میں صرف ایک منٹ لینا چاہونگا اور منسٹر صاحب کی توجہ اس بات کی طرف دلانا چاہونگا کہ یہ ہمارے لئے بہت ہی خوشی آئیند بات ہے اور مبارک قدم ہے کہ ہماری گورنمنٹ ۲۰۱۲ء تک پورے ہندستان کو اندھیرے اُجالے میں بدلنے کا وعدہ کر چکی ہے اور ملک میں گورنمنٹ کے اس اعلان سے خوشی کی لہریں بھی پائی جاتی ہیں۔.....مداخلت.....اچھا، ۲۰۱۲ء سے ۲۰۰۹ء ہو گیا، یہ تو اور اچھی بات ہے۔ مگر سر، میں ایک خاص بات کی طرف توجہ دلانا چاہونگا کہ بجلی تو پہنچ جائے گی، اس میں کوئی شک کی بات نہیں ہے، ابھی جہاں تک بجلی پہنچی ہے، وہاں بجلی کی جو پریشانیاں ہیں، ان پریشانیوں کے بدان کے سلسلے میں گورنمنٹ کی کیا پالیسی ہے، یہ بہت اہم بات ہے۔ جن لوگوں کو ایک بلب فری دیا جا رہا ہے، وہاں بھی یہ عالم ہے کہ ۳۰۰، ۴۰۰ اور ۵۰۰ روپے تک بل، لاسٹ میں آجاتا ہے۔ دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ جن لوگوں کو کنیکشن میں بجلی نہیں دی گئی ہے اور جو لوگ چوری سے بجلی جلا رہے ہیں، وہ بڑے مزے میں ہیں۔ مگر جو لوگ ایمانداری سے بجلی جلا رہے ہیں۔ ان کا حال یہ ہے کہ کہیں ۸ گھنٹے بجلی مل رہی ہے، کہیں ۴ گھنٹے بجلی مل رہی ہے اور کہیں ۱۲ گھنٹے بجلی مل رہی ہے۔ اور مل اناپ شناپ آتا جا رہا ہے۔ بجلی پہنچا دینا بڑی بات نہیں ہے۔

شری اُپ سبھاادھیکش (شری سنتوش باگڑودیا) : منتری جی جواب دیدینگے۔

مولانا عبیداللہ خان اعظمی : بجلی کا صحیح استعمال ہونا چاہئے اور جو لوگ بجلی کا صحیح استعمال کر رہے ہیں، ان کے ساتھ نیائے ہونا چاہئے۔ اس طرف بھی گورنمنٹ کو اُپ یوگی قدم اٹھانا چاہئے۔ بہت بہت شکریہ۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): Mr. Jairam Ramesh, you said that you want to seek only one clarification.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, I just want to ask two questions because I missed this point. Sir, there is a lot of discrepancy in numbers. I think we need to correct some of these numbers. The

†[ ] Transliteration in Urdu Script.

National Electricity Policy says that 44 per cent of households do not have access to electricity. The Rajiv Gandhi Vidhutikaran Yojana document says that 44 per cent have got access to electricity.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA): So, it becomes...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: This is not about numbers. Sir 10 per cent translates into 10 million households. This is a large number. Hence, I request the hon. Minister to review, clarify and have one set of numbers in all his documents.

Similarly, the website of the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources says, 'the total installed capacity on wind power is 2500 mw.' Whereas, the Tenth Plan document says that it is 1500 mw. So, what is the truth? How can we operate with different set of numbers in, at least, power and energy sectors?

These are the simple points I would like to know from the hon. Minister.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN IN THE CHAIR)

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am deeply grateful to all the twelve hon. Members who have very actively participated in this discussion. I would have benefited more if my other friends, who have boycotted the House, had also participated in this discussion. I think, after a long-time, the functioning of the Ministry of Power has been discussed in this House. I am fortunate to get a rich experience from almost every Member who has participated. Many of them are Members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy and also the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Power. And, most of them are also associated with the power sector. The crux of the matter, when you look at the whole of the discussion, is this. The important points that I could gather from the discussion are the shortage of power in the country, a neglect of electricity supply to rural areas, bad quality of power supply, high degree of losses in power distribution and also technical problems. I would say that we had started with 1362 MW of power in 1947.

Now, we are generating 1,18,419 MW. At that time, our country had only 1500 villages that were electrified. Now, at present, 4,00,075 villages have been electrified. The per capita consumption, at that time, was 15 kw/hr. Now, it is roughly 600 kw/hr. It is not a very good figure. But, at the same time, we have travelled a long way. What is the reason that we have been left behind? Just to explain that I am giving you the background.

Electricity, that is, the power is in the Concurrent List. Initially, generation, transmission and distribution were totally in the State list. The State Electricity Bc ard and Utilities used to do this service. The Centre came to picture only in 1975. Actually the generation started in 1976. Now, Centre's contribution is 32 per cent of the total installed capacity of the country. What we are aiming at is, whatever drawbacks we had in the First Plan, Second Plan or the earlier plans, how they can be overcome. In 1993, because of the heavy indebtedness of the State Electricity Boards and Utilities to the Central public undertakings, a committee was constituted by the National Development Council. This comittee was headed by Shri Sharad Pawar. Shri Jyoti Basu was also a member of that committee. They had given different recommendations. That was the beginning of the reforms. Because of the non-maintenance and the weak and overloaded generation and distribution, they were not in a position to get the money back. The State Electricity Boards indebted to the CPSUs to the tune of Rs. 41,000 crores. So, under the reforms, they were asked to securitise so that in seven years they would be in a position to give. It was only reduced from Rs. 41,000 crores to Rs. 31,000 crores. Then, the reforms actually started. The CPSUs insisted that there must be some MOUs between the CPSUs and the State Electricity Boards and the State Governments. Thereby, metering had compulsorily started.

And the metering was also of the low quality and the billing was much less than 50 per cent. These were the pathetic stories. After the introduction of reforms, particularly, the Accelerated Power Development Reforms, that is, the APDRP, the position became healthier. They are now paying interest to the CPSUs.; Of course, the principal will start from 2007 onwards. Now, they are in a position to get hundred per cent payment and they are paying to the CPSU's. This is the position. How is it that the losses, particularly, on the technical side, are being taken care of by APDRP? There are two components in the APDRP. Mr. Jairam Ramesh has mentioned aboaut Rs. 1700 crores. That is the incentive as well as the investment. The investment component is 25 per cent. The grants are : 25 per cent by soft loan, and 50 per cent financial institutions will pay. Cash incentive is like this. Suppose the State Electricity Boards reduce their commercial losses. If they reduce Rs. 50 crores, then, Rs. 25 crores will be given as a cash incentive. That is how most of the electricity boards have come up and their helath is very much improved now.

Now, the question is about rural electrification. It was there from the very beginning. The generation during the Sixth and Seventh Plans was

22000 Mega Watt per year, whereas, during the Ninth Plan—that was the worst year of the power sector—it was 2002 Mega Watt per year. And that has disturbed the apple cart totally. Therefore, Sir, rural electrification was given the top-most priority by this Government. It was there from the beginning. There was the Minimum Needs Programme, the Basic Minimum Service Programme and the Kutir Jyoti programme. I think many Members have mentioned about it. The Kutir Jyoti Programme was initiated by Shri Rajiv Gandhiji in 1988. That was for giving hundred percent grants to the States for one-point connection to below the poverty line families. Nearly five lakh connections were given. And that was also hampered in many States. Unless rural electrification is there, services will not reach, under the one-point connection programme, to people below the poverty line. It is impossible. Suppose, line is not going there, they will not be benefited.

So, the rural electrification programme is now continuing on account of that. It is named after Rajivji's name, Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana, which was launched by the Prime Minister in the present of the Chairperson of the national Advisory Council. This is a unique programme in the sense that within five years, the one lakh twenty five unelectrified villages are going to be electrified with a provision of Rs. 5000 crores for the remaining two years of the Tenth Plan. For the total electrification, an amount of Rs. 63,000 crores is neeued. Sir, in this particular programme, our priority is again to strengthen the distribution sector. One is, in each block there will be a backbone, electrification distribution backbone. There will be 33/11 or 66/11 KV sub-station in each block, which will be appropriately linked to the village. In each village, there will be, at least, one village transformer, and from there, the lines will go to the village houses. This is a massive plan. Sir, in the rural electrification programme, as I have already mentioned, if the implementing agency—suppose a State—is not extending its full-throated cooperation, naturally the scheme will suffer. It is because of that,; there are six States where less than 5-20 per cent villages are electrified. Some hon. Members have mentioned about electrification of rural households in Assam, West Bengal, etc. ;In Orissa and Jharkhand, it is 26 per cent; in Bihar, 50 per cent villages are not electrified. So, in the whole country, there are only ten States where hundred per cent village electrification is there. But as far as electrification of rural houses is concerned, there is a great deal of imbalance in many places. So, this programme will take care of it. The only thing is, we have been asking the State Governments—as it is in the Concurrent List—to make Plans, and we are not only making available the funds but, at the same

time, the services of the central Public Sector Undertakings, our CPSUs, for example, the NTPC, NHPC, Power Grid Corporation, DVC, will be made available to the States not only for the planning period of the projects, but even at the implementation stage. Their services will be made available. This scheme has already been launched. I just went to the viallge. Village development is naturally a pivotal point. It is where the development starts.

Sir, in the last two Budgets we have emphasized rural economy-based projects and funds for them. The hon. Prime Minister in his address, and also, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, in her address, emphasized that electricity is the key to development. I am also trying to see how best our representatives, the franchisees, could be made use of in the supervision of this massive scheme, to see how best we could monitor the scheme, so that it would be possible to achieve the target within five years. That is one aspect.

Now, in the Tenth Plan, our target is 41,110 megawatts and, unlike the previous Five Year Plans, we have already started the Eleventh Plan, in advance. Otherwise, what used to happen in the previous Plans was that the results of power projects start coming only during the last one or two years. Now, we are specially taking care of this aspect in the Eleventh Plan that our target for each year should be fulfilled. Shri Bimal Jalan has rightly said that there must be some method by which we would be in aposition to review the performance of every year so that we are able to achieve our target fully. During the Seventh Plan, we have achieved almost 100 per cent of the target. Now, we are about to attain the target for this Plan also. We have already attained 90 per cent of the target.

Sir, we are regularly in touch with all the power plants, State Governments, stakeholders and regional meetings are a regular feature in our Ministry. We don't allow them to sit quiet. I can contanct anyone even from my own chamber. I used to contact people even during the night asking them why their PLF was low, why they could not improve, and so on.

Sir, I must convey one thing to the House.; It is paradoxical that wherever power is less, it is used very carelessly; its usage is accompanied by wastage. Wherever power is surplus, it is efficiently used. It is paradoxical. In our country, it is estimated that we could make about 23 per cent conservation in energy. In that direction also, we are taking steps. Starting with Rashtrapati Bhawan, the electricity bill for all Government buildings

within Delhi taken together, is nearly Rs. 600 crores. If we achieve our target, we would be in a position to save, at least, Rs. 200 crores, in fact, more than Rs. 200 crores. That is another aspect.

Many of the States are finding it difficult because they have not taken much care to improve the power load factor. Starting from 1992, it was 57 per cent earlier; now it is almost 75 per cent. You must be aware of the power load factor in States like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.; In all such places, even if one per cent is saved, Sir, I must tell you, we are going to add 700 megawatts.

It means Rs. 2800 crores saving. It is a vast subject and everyone in the country, particularly our representatives both at the State level as well as at the Central level, and the State Governments are awakening to the savings. We have already made a campaign for it. It was launched some months back. We have notified the Electricity Policy and its copies have been sent to all Memers of Parliament. I do not know why my hon. friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh, has not received it. If that is so, I will try to make it available to him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : He has promised to send copies to all Members of Parliament.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Yes, I will. I seek their cooperation in writing.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : All Members are supporting you.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : For that, I am expressing my gratitude on my behalf and on behalf of my younger brother, Shri Vilas Muttemwarji. About the Electricity Act and the Policy, some concerns were expressed by our friends from my left. We have endeavoured to attend their concerns in our electricity Policy Papers, Tariff Policy and Rural Electricity Policy. I am also going to have a discussion along with them. I have asked to meet them, and I will be meeting them. After all, any Act is not for all time to come. Wherever it is necessary, we will be in a position to do. We consider, at the moment, that the Policy documents will take care of their concerns. I can also share with you that after the post electricity and policy papers, we have nearly added 15000 megawatts. It is not that the Act is promoting privatisation. Privatisation is not a treatment for everything. I consider, in whatever way it may be, it must deliver the goods, and it must give remedy of our problems. This privatisation or rather liberalisation started in 90s. Since then, it has been there. It is not that this Act has given it re-birth. The only thing is that they were not coming forward

because they know it better that the State Electricity Boards are already in doldrums. They are not in a position to maintain or look after themselves, and their due is not going to the CPSUs. Then, why would they come? If at all they come, they will not be in a position to get anything, and that may probably be the reason why they were not attracted.

Sir, doubts were raised about our capacity to reach the target.; I can share with my friends here that we are making our utmost efforts to reach the 100 per cent target both in the Tenth Plan as well as in the Eleventh Plan.

In this, Sir, we can also do one thing, that is, PLF improvement. We have been giving importance to this. If that is also given importance by every Member in his own Sate, we will be adding additional capacities...*(Interruptions)*. Thereby, we can reduce the cost also. Sir, I have tried to cover points raised by every Member. The only thing is that if I have not touched some of the subjects which the hon. Members have raised here, I will write to each one of them regarding my stand and my Ministry's stand. I must express my gratitude to you, Sir, and to all the Members for having given us some compliments, whatever they may be. I am also, like every other member, a student, in this Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Every Minister is a student in the beginning.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: I am still grasping the power sector. Thank you for your co-operation, for your co-ordination and for your support. We both are grateful for that.

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, I have only one point...*(Interruption)*. There was a point raised by Mr. Jalan that it would be better--Mr. Jairam Ramesh has also mentioned--and we all will be very happy if we have a progress of 7500 MW in capacity addition per year. But, as it stands today, the capacity of the plants commissioned till now, as per your report, is 10759 MW, that is from 2002-05. That comes to an average of same 3500 MW. What is projected is another 24000 MW. Most of it is going to be under execution. What Mr. Jalan was pointing out, and that is very correct, that if every year, instead of saying that another *(Interruption)*...three years have passed now, that is, 2002 to 2005. It is also a question of credibility of this Government. Because what Mr. Jairam Ramesh says here today, will be on TV channels-7500 MW per year. So, this has to be concretised. That can be done if every year, this is moni-

tored. So, today, it is 10759 MW, and you have to achieve 24000 MW within another two years. So, please ask your Ministry to fix up that by next year, that is, this time in 2006, this much will be commissioned, and another year, this will be commissioned. Then only, the people will get the confidence that yes, as Mr. Jairam Ramesh wished, commissioning of 7500 MW per year is possible. Today, it looks 10759 MW, you have to achieve 29000 MW and 24000 MW are in pipeline. नेक्स्ट ईयर कितना होगा, उसके बाद कहिए कि क्या होगा। ऐन्युअल प्लानिंग करके let us review every year. That will be better.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: I have already mentioned that it is a good suggestion. I think that will bring everyone of us on our toes. We will see that thing. I missed one point regarding ratings which was raised by Mr. Jairam Ramesh. This was the third year of ratings and he has suggested a good point that those who are lagging behind and who are worst in the bottom 2, 3, that too the North-Eastern States; if we can do something for them, we will explore the possibility of bringing them up further so that they can compete with others.

गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय के राज्यमंत्री (श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार): उपसभापति जी, सबसे पहले मैं आपका और राज्य सभा की बिज़नेस ऐडवाइज़री कमेटी का बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूं, जिन्होंने इस अति संवेदनशील विषय को चर्चा के लिए अनुमति दी। इस चर्चा में जिन विद्वान महानुभावों ने हिस्सा लिया, मैं उनका भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूं कि उन्होंने अपने अच्छे अनुभव और अपने विचार विद्युत व्यवस्था को और मज़बूत करने के लिए दिए हैं, उसके लिए मैं उनका आभार व्यक्त करता हूं। विद्युत मंत्री तथा हमारे वरिष्ठ साथी, माननीय श्री पी॰एम॰ सईद साहब ने विद्युत नीति, विद्युत कार्यक्रम, विद्युत योजना, विद्युत का इतिहास, इन सभी पहलुओं पर बहुत दूर तक प्रकाश डाला है और सभी सदस्यों का समाधान करने की कोशिश की है। वे कन्वेन्शनल हैं, मैं नॉन-कन्वेन्शनल हूं। लेकिन इस संदर्भ में यदि आज सभागृह में अधिक लोग रहते, अगर वह अपनी पूरी स्ट्रैंथ में रहता तो इस चर्चा को एक व्यापक स्वरूप प्राप्त होता और मैं समझता हूं कि जिसकी जरूरत भी है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मानव सभ्यता का इतिहास और ऊर्जा का इतिहास, ये बराबर-बराबर चल रहे हैं और जिसे आज हम नॉन-कन्वेन्शनल कहते हैं, पहले कन्वेन्शनल था ही नहीं, सब नॉन-कन्वेन्शनल थे, फिर चाहे वह सूरज की रौशनी हो, हवा हो या पानी हो। इसी से ऊर्जा का विकास शुरु हुआ है, लेकिन आज इन सारे ऊर्जा के स्रोतों को नॉन-कन्वेन्शनल या गैर-पारम्परिक कहा जाता है और जो बाद में शुरु हुए एवं जल्दी खत्म हो जाने वाले हैं, उन्हें पारम्परिक कहते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य: यह तो उल्टा हो गया।

श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार: श्री मंडल जी ने ठीक कहा, मैं उसके बारे में नहीं बोलूंगा और कई सदस्यों ने इसके बारे में कहते हुए चिन्ता भी व्यक्त की और पारम्परिक ऊर्जा के साथ गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा के विकास के बारे में भी उन्होंने जो चिन्ता व्यक्त की, मैं उनका आदर करता हूं और उनका स्वागत करता हूं। इस वक्त मैं हमारी भूतपूर्व नेता एवं स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंन्दिरा गांधी जी की दूर दृष्टि की दाद देता हूं, जब 1970 के दशक में दुनिया में तेल संकट पैदा हुआ, उस समय उन्होंने गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोतों को बढ़ावा देने का कार्य शुरु किया। 1982 में नॉन-कन्वेन्शनल डिपार्टमेंट की शुरुआत हुई, जिसका उत्तरदायित्व विद्युत मंत्रालय पर था और 1992 में इस मंत्रालय को अपग्रेड करके, इसे स्वतंत्र दर्जा दिया गया और इन दो दशकों में, उपसभापति महोदय, इस मंत्रालय ने इसका प्रचार-प्रसार करने के लिए, क्योंकि यह जो विषय है वह अनछूता विषय है, अननोन सब्जेक्ट है और सबसे पहली जरूरत यदि कुछ है तो वह इसके प्रचार की है, प्रसार की है और उसके बाद स्वीकार की है और वे प्रयास पिछले दो दशकों से इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा हो रहे हैं। हमारे विद्वान साथी, श्री जय राम रमेश जी जब रेन्युएबल एनर्जी की बात कर रहे थे, तब उन्होंने कहा कि ऑटोनॉमस एनर्जी कई सालों से काम कर रही है। 1957 में पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरु ने उसकी शुरुआत की थी, लेकिन आज देश में 4000 मेगावॉट से ऊपर हम नहीं जा सके। मुझे बताने में हर्ष हो रहा है और मैं बहुत फख्र के साथ कह सकता हूं कि 1992 में इसे इंडिपेंडेंट मंत्रालय बनाया गया, 1982 से इसकी शुरुआत हुई और आज 6000 मेगावॉट, इतनी उपलब्धि, इन्स्टॉल्ड कैपेसिटी इस रिसोर्स ने, इस रेन्युएबल एनर्जी ने प्राप्त की। कई सदस्यों ने अपने अलग-अलग विचार रखे और जैसा कि श्री जय राम रमेश जी आंकड़ों के साथ बात करते हैं, मैं उन्हें बताना चाहूंगा कि आज 6% योगदान बड़े भैय्या के साथ हमारी इस रेन्युएबल एनर्जी का है। योजना ने चूंकि 25000 हमारा उत्तरदायित्व तय कर दिया है.... ।

और पच्चीस हजार दूरदराज के जो गांव हैं, वहां बिजली पहुंचाने का काम हमारे मंत्रालय को करना है और उसमें आज 2500 गांवों को बिजली पहुंचाने का काम हुआ है और दसवीं योजना के अन्तर्गत इस पर बढ़ोत्तरी होने जा रही है। देश में एक उचित निर्माण क्षमता की स्थापना कर ली गई है। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि विंड हो, सोलर हो, लघुपन बिजली परियोजना हो, 80 हजार मेगावाट का पुर्टेशियल पूरे देश में है और उसे सिर्फ दोहन करने की जरूरत है, उस पर ख्याल देने की जरूरत है। एक बात और है कि दुनियां में और वह भी हमारे लिए बड़े अभिमान की बात है कि दुनिया के जो भी देश इस क्षेत्र में हैं, उनमें पवन और सौर ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में हमारा पांचवां क्रमांक है। देश से हमने शुरूआत की, उसके बावजूद भी, चाहे वह अमेरिका जैसा देश हो, जापान जैसा देश हो या चीन जैसा हमारे साथ विकसित देश हो, इन सारे देशों के साथ, आज हमारा पांचवां क्रमांक चल रहा है। यह भी उपलब्धि अपने आप में बहुत बड़ी है। आने वाले दिनों में इसका प्रचार प्रसार करने के उद्देश्य से पिछले 11 महीनों में हम लोगों ने जो प्रयत्न किए हैं कहने के लिए मेरे पास बहुत सारी चीजें हैं, लेकिन जैसा कि मैं कह रहा हूं लोगों को मालूम है कि इसका उपयोग करने से हम स्टेंड-अलोन हों, अपने गांव में ही बिजली पैदा कर सकते हैं, लेकिन उस तरफ से कोई प्रयास नहीं

होते। उसका कारण यह है कि उसका प्रचार-प्रसार नहीं है और वह करने की जरूरत है। उसमें हमने कमी पाई और जब हम आए, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री डा॰ मनमोहन सिंह जी ने मुझे मौका दिया, सोनिया जी के आशीर्वाद से जब मैं मंत्री बना, तो हमने देखा कि इसमें हम क्या कर सकते हैं और हमारी हिम्मत बढ़ाने का काम हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किया। पिछले साल 20 अगस्त को जब हमने अक्षय ऊर्जा के विकास के लिए, 20 अगस्त जो राजीव गांधी जी का जन्म दिन है - उस दिन ''राजीव गांधी अक्षय ऊर्जा दिवस'' की स्थापना की और पूरे देश में अवेयरनैस कैम्पेन चलाया। यहां विज्ञान भवन में वह दिन हर साल मनाने के लिए राजीव जी पर हमने डाक टिकट का प्रकाशन भी उसी दिन किया। उस मौके पर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमारी बड़ी हौसला अफजाई की। हम दसवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना, ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना कहते हैं लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा किए गए आह्वान के मद्दे-नजर देश को वर्ष 2022 अर्थात् तेरहवीं योजना अवधि तक नए तथा अक्षय ऊर्जा उत्पादों और सेवाओं में एक शुद्ध विदेशी विनिमय अर्जन कर्ता बनाया जाएगा। हम इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए सम्मिलित प्रयास कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने हमारी हौसला अफजाई की कि केवल उत्पादन नहीं, हम यहां से यह जो उत्पाद होगा उसको विदेशों में भेजेंगे, इतनी बड़ी हौसला अफजाई करने की वजह से हमारी हिम्मत बढ़ी और मंत्रालय एक नए जोर से काम करने में लगा। जैसा कि मैं बार-बार कह रहा हूं प्रचार और प्रसार करने के लिए, हमारा कोई नेटवर्क पूरे राज्यों में नहीं है। मंत्री जी ने बार-बार कहा कि यह कांकरंट सब्जैक्ट है। अभी जो पॉवर पॉलिसी बनी है, क्योंकि उसको बनाने का उत्तरदायित्व विद्युत मंत्रालय का है और हम उन्हीं के मार्गदर्शन में चलते रहते हैं, लेकिन नेटवर्क बढ़े, इसलिए हमने राज्यों में जिला अक्षय ऊर्जा समितियां बनाईं। मैंने अपने संसद सदस्यों को भी लिखा कि अपने क्षेत्र में, चाहे वे राज्य सभा के हों या लोक सभा के हों, अगर उनकी कंस्टीटयूंसी में एक जिला पड़ता है तो दो ऐसे लोगों का चयन करें, जो इसमें रूचि रखते हों। अगर दो जिले पड़ते हैं तो हर जिले से दो-दो लोगों का चयन करें। इस तरह 600 जिलों में 12 हजार लोग, एक जिले में 20 की कमेटी, इसलिए 12 हजार लोग इसका प्रचार प्रसार करने के लिए हमें मिल जाएंगे। हमारी कोशिशों की वजह से 400 जिलों में यह अक्षय ऊर्जा समिति का गठन हुआ है।

उनकी मीटिंग हो रही हैं और केवल हमने उनको समिति बनाने के लिए नहीं बोला, जिसका कलेक्टर इंचार्ज रहने वाला है। हर कमेटी को डेढ़-डेढ़ लाख रुपया एक साल में खर्च करने के लिए दिया है। 20 अगस्त को पूरे देश में ''अक्षय ऊर्जा दिवस'' मनाया जायेगा। हमने स्कूलों को लिखा है कि बच्चों में इसके लिए रूचि बढ़ाना बहुत जरूरी है। किसी भी चीज़ का प्रचार बच्चे बहुत अच्छे ढंग से करते हैं, अच्छे तरीके से करते हैं, यह माध्यम बहुत अच्छा होता है। वे लोगों में रन फॉर सन, हूमैन चैन और उसमें अक्षय ऊर्जा का प्रचार करें। ''अक्षय ऊर्जा से देश विकास, गांव-गांव बिजली, घर-घर प्रकाश''। इस तरह से नारा देकर हमारे मंत्रालय ने उसकी शुरूआत की है। इससे उसको बड़ा व्यापक प्रसार मिला, उन्होंने पसंद किया। इंजीनियरिंग कालेज की हम बात करते हैं, देश के पूरे इंजीनियरिंग कालेज़ में ''अक्षय ऊर्जा यूथ क्लब'' की स्थापना करने के लिए मेरे मंत्रालय द्वारा करीबन 1300 से 1500 इंजीनियरिंग कालेज, जो प्राइवेट और शासकीय हैं, उनको

लिखा है कि ''अक्षय ऊर्जा यूथ क्लब की'' आप स्थापना करें। हर कालेज को 25 हजार रुपया देने का काम हमारे मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जा रहा है। ये सारे लोग मिलकर, अगर ''अक्षय ऊर्जा'' का प्रचार करें, ...। जो भी योजना है, लोग मुझसे कहते हैं, जब मैं मंत्री बना, तो मेरा मंत्रालय मेरे क्षेत्र के लोगों की समझ में नहीं आया, उन्होंने पूछा कि नॉन कन्वेंशनल मंत्रालय क्या होता है, मैंने उनसे कहा कि वह अभी नॉन कन्वेंसिंग है, पहले मैं समझ लेता हूं, उसके बाद आपको बताऊंगा, क्योंकि यह मेरे लिए भी नया सब्जेक्ट है। मैं यहां 1980 से सांसद हूं और यह मेरे लिए भी नया सब्जेक्ट था, मैं यह समझता हूं कि जिस तरह से यह मेरे लिए नया सब्जेक्ट था, यह हमारे और साथियों के लिए भी नया सब्जेक्ट है। मैंने इसमें चमत्कार देखे, मैं अभी आठ-दस दिन के पहले पश्चिमी बंगाल गया था, उसके पहले भी एक बार पश्चिमी बंगाल में गया था। मुझे वहां सुंदरवन के बारे में बताया गया कि वहां करीब 50 लाख लोग ऐसे लैंड पर, आइलैंड पर रहते हैं कि उनके यहां ग्रिड इंटरेक्शन से पावर जा ही नहीं सकती, रि-कनेक्टिविटी आ ही नहीं सकती। यह हमारे ही देश में है, लेकिन वहां की परिस्थिति अलग है, बरसात हो रही है, कीचड़ हो रहा है, कीचड़ में सांप और बिच्छू निकल रहे हैं, सांप के काटने की उनको दवा नहीं मिलती है, जो लाइफ सेविंग ड्रग्स हैं, उनको रखने के लिए वहां फ्रिज नहीं हैं, लाइट नहीं है। उस क्षेत्र में, मुझे यह बताने में बड़ा हर्ष हो रहा है कि आज 80 हजार घरों में सोलर लाइट से, सौर ऊर्जा से उनके यहां लाइट गई है। मैं जब उस दिन वहां गया था, मुझे दो गांव में बिजली चालू करने के लिए आंमत्रण दिया था। मैंने वहां देखा कि करीब दस गांव से 15-20 हजार लोग आये थे। वे यह देखने के लिए आये थे कि बिजली लगने के बाद कैसी लगती है, कैसे जलती है। इसको देखने के लिए दूसरे गांवों से बहुत से लोग आये थे। वहां आने के बाद उन्होंने भी प्रतिवेदन दिया कि इस तरह की बिजली लगाने का, प्रकाश लगाने का कार्यक्रम हमारे घरों में भी कीजिए। हमने उनसे कहा कि यह जरूर होगा, इसलिए कि यह सरकार की योजना है। जहां से भी ऐसी मांग आती है उसको पूरा करने का काम हम करते हैं, लेकिन इसके लिए नोडल एजेंसी को भी सामने आना चाहिए। हमने हर राज्य को लिखा है कि आपके यहां जो रिमोट विलेजिज हैं, उनमें सौर ऊर्जा लगवाई जाये। यहां कई सदस्यों ने चिन्ता व्यक्त की कि रिमोट विलेजिज में, आज मंडल साहब ने भी कहा कि आप रिमोट विलेजिज में इस कार्यक्रम को क्यों नहीं चालू करवाते हैं। हमने कई लोगों को लिखा, हम राज्यों को लिखते हैं कि आप अपना कार्यक्रम बनाइये, क्योंकि हम उन्हीं के थ्रू, उन्हीं के माध्यम से यह कार्यक्रम उन तक पहुंचा सकते हैं। इसलिए राज्य सरकारों की भी जिम्मेदारी है और मैं आपके माध्यम से भी यह कहना चाहूंगा कि वे अपने-अपने राज्यों से कहें कि यह बहुत अच्छा प्रोग्राम है। इसके लिए जिस तरह से हमारे भाई साहब की चिंता है कि वहां बिजली लगाने के लिए इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की जरूरत होगी, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के बाद डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन होता है, उसके बाद में ट्रांसमिशन लॉस होता है, उसके बाद एनवायरमेंट का इम्बेलेंस होता है, लेकिन यह सौर ऊर्जा, पन-बिजली हो, इसमें कहीं भी एनवायरमेंट का इम्बेलेंस नहीं है, यहां ट्रांसमिशन नहीं है, यहां डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की ज्यादा दरकार नहीं है और कम पैसे में बिजली निर्माण का, बिजली देने का काम हो सकता है।

जब हम बात करते हैं कि आप गैर पारम्परिक, नॉन कनवैंशनल एनर्जी का उपयोग क्यों नहीं करते, हमारे पास जो भी लोग आते हैं, हम कहते हैं कि आप अपने यहां रिमोट विलेजिज़ में यह लगाने की कोशिश करिए। जब भी सोर्स की या डिवाइस की हमने बात की है, तब हमें लोग कहते हैं कि इसमें कितनी सब्सिडी देंगे, कितनी सब्सिडी मिलती है? सर, हमारे मंत्रालय का करैक्टर बहुत दिनों से - यह सब्सिडी वाला मंत्रालय है - ऐसा हो गया है। एक ही मंत्रालय है जिसमें सब्सिडी की बात करते हैं। सब्सिडी की बात करके यह मंत्रालय नहीं चलेगा। सब्सिडी की बात करके यह कार्यक्रम आगे नहीं चलेगा। यह कार्यक्रम बहुत जिम्मेदारी से चलेगा। आज बिजली की जिस तरह से हम यहां किल्लत देख रहे हैं - यह पॉवर पॉलिटिकल पॉवर बदल देती है, इतनी इसकी जरूरत है, इतना संवेदनशील सबजैक्ट यह हो गया है। इसलिए इस तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है, सब्सिडी की बात करने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो नॉन कनवैंशनल है, यह फ्यूचर पॉवर है। 70-80 साल में कोयला खत्म हो जाएगा, 70-80 साल में तेल खत्म हो जाएगा, 70-80 साल में गैस खत्म हो जाएगी, फिर हम क्या करेंगे? एक दिन अचानक, जिस तरह यहां की बिजली चली जाए, ऐसा ही एक कार्यक्रम होगा और फिर अगर हम उस तरफ देखना शुरू करेंगे तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा। जो कल होने वाला है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए, आज से उसकी शुरूआत करनी पड़ेगी। जिस तरह हमारे बाप-दादा घर में आम के और फलों के पेड़ लगाते थे, वे इसलिए नहीं लगाते थे कि फल मुझे खाने को मिलेंगे, बल्कि इसलिए कि मेरे नातियों को, पोतों को खाने को मिलेंगे, यह प्रवृत्ति हमें रखनी पड़ेगी। आज हमें चिंता करने की जरूरत नहीं है, आने वाली जैनरेशन की चिंता करने की जरूरत है और, there starts the role of the non-conventional energy, गैर पारम्परिक ऊर्जा मंत्रालय का काम शुरू होगा। ..(व्यवधान)... महोदय, सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिए, कुछ अपेक्षाएं व्यक्त की हैं। मेरे पास इन सारे मुद्दों के जवाब हैं लेकिन मैं सभासदों का अधिक समय नहीं लूंगा। जो समय आपने दिया है, पहली बार कुछ नॉन कनवैंशनल की बात हुई लेकिन मैं उपसभापति जी से अर्ज करूंगा कि यह विषय बहुत गंभीर है और कभी-कभी हमें ऐसा मौका दे दीजिए ताकि हम देश को आपके माध्यम से बोल सकें, इसके रोल के बारे में। इसके साथ ही मैं आभार व्यक्त करता हूं और जिन सदस्यों ने अपनी भावनाएं व्यक्त की हैं, उनको मैं डिटेल में लिखकर, उनका समाधान करने की कोशिश करूंगा। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The discussion on the working of the Ministries of Power and Non-Conventional Energy is completed and the reply is also completed.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The House then adjourned at eight minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 29th April, 2005.